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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 69 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Price List on Application.

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O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Deptre.
Andes Maru	Y. Takada	5,602	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru.	T. Machihara	5,863	17th Mar	30th Mar
Honolulu Maru.	H. Meguro	6,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heisan Maru	Hori	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5,864	10th Apr	24th Apr

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
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Ballard Road, Bombay.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
24th March ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA † ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ..	MOREA	10,911
9th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,, ..	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	KALYAN	8,987

† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
30th March	MATIANA	8,965
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
12th June ..	WARFIELD *	6,060

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA ..	6,813
28th April ..	SOUDAN ..	6,696
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	6,813
1st June ..	MALWA ..	10,941
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	6,696

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
8th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June ..	NARKUNDA	..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Mar. ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa 2 p.m.
22nd ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Basra via Kathiawar Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
23rd ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busra via Karachi
24th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
26th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
4th April ..	KARAPARA ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road Ballard Estate,

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,088	19th Mar	30th Mar
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th ,,
Kamakura Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	13th Apr
Genoa Maru.		6785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	14th ,,	27th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,98,525-8-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
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Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. B. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3% per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Whe the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or an portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.
Consult Rev. G. R. WALTERS, Bhopal.
Famous specialists reported "Bedridden. Case Hopeless."
VALUABLE LIFE SAVED.
Patient writes from Switzerland:—
"The reports on condition of my lungs are very satisfactory. The Doctors have report that both lungs are drying up nicely and that there is a most decided improvement registered in the time I have been here.
The Head Doctor now states that he sees no reason why I should not make "a good cure." A very different story from that of three months ago."
Even if case "Hopeless" you CAN BE CURED.
M.

J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
280, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
White or Grey Flannel Trousers Rs. 25.
Blue or Brown Blazer with buttons Rs. 39.
Navy Blue Serge Suit Rs. 69.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 215, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's Ague Mixture (Large Rs. 1, Small As. 12)
Ague Pills. Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 13
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr, "CAWASHAPUR", Bombay.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanseral. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.
Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Pun

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Gillanian Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—
SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73. LAHORE.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Plague Solution, Germicide and Bubo Ointment 80 p. c. cure.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4-0.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0 and 0-5-0. Middle size—Rs. 0-10-0.
Ague Mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Influenza:—Preventive and curative Re. 1-0-0.
Also Standard Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A COPPERSMITH CHARGEMAN at the Locomotive Works, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel, Pays Rs. 175 per month. Only experienced men need apply.
A 15987

WANTED—A B.A., or B.A., LL.B., for miscellaneous Court work. Write to Box No. 9160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6855

WANTED—One B. E., as Professor on Rs. 150-25-300 p.m. Manager, Civil Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R6879

WANTED—A decent YOUNG LADY STRONG in ENGLISH to TEACH a very respectable gentleman of a high family Board and lodging free. Frtnch Knowin will have better chances. Please apply to Box No. 9154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6834

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for a Government Press. Applicant should have thorough knowledge of printing. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications, also a qualified accountant for a Ltd. Bank Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Only experienced hand need apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R6845

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS, to sell shares in a nationalistic Khadi weaving limited, concern. Wanted also agents, to canvass advertisements, for our daily Malayalam newspapers "Naveena Keralam." Apply to Managing Agent, Haji Abdurahaman Co. Ltd., Calicut.
A R6877

WEAVING MASTER.—Wanted in Bombay, an experienced WEAVING MASTER, European or Indian, capable of taking full charge of two up-to-date sheds—800 looms and 500 looms respectively. Plain and Fabrics. Must have been accustomed to first class work. Applications with full details and stating salary required, will be treated as being strictly confidential. Apply, Box No. 9158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6849.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER having good experience of preparing estimates of Roads, Buildings and Bridges, and for doing other works connected with the Public Works Department, of this Municipality. The post is for 6 months and is likely to be extended for one year if work found satisfactory. Pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned, before the 15th of April, 1923 with copies of testimonials. Secretary, Town Municipal Committee, Amraoti.
A 16013.

WANTED— A CLERK to work in a Congress Office. Applicant must be conversant with Accounts, and Correspondence work, and also must have knowledge of the local vernaculars. Hours of work between 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Apply, stating salary to Box No. 9171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A16017.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BLOCKS for Parsees only with every facilities at Grant Road Tram Termination Khambala Hill and Babulnath Road. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple, Chawpati.
C R6810

TO LET—Single and double rooms most airy, bright, centrally situated, furnished and equipped with electric light, at Mussoorie. Apply to Mansa Ram & Sons, Mussoorie.
C R6601

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land of the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory and Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—OFFICE premises, anywhere in the fort, ground floor or first floor preferred. Write with particulars to Post Box No. 661, Bombay.
D R6860

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fully equipped AUTOMOBILE AND ACCESSORIES SHOP situated on the Sandhurst Road with goodwill, plant, furniture. Rent of shop very cheap. Apply Box No. 9161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6857

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Exceptional opportunity Complete ring spinning plant of 12,000 spindles; blow room by Lord Bros. Preparation, and rings. By Tweedale and Smalley. Only run a few years, price Rs. 32 per spindle, F.O.B. Liverpool, positively no offers. Full particulars Box No. 9170 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 16016.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—On long lease—a completely equipped cotton Ginning and Pressing FACTORY at a cotton centre with spacious compound, outhouses and godowns, in Ajmer-Merwara, in quite working order. Those anxious to buy or take on lease should apply to Box No. 9172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6880

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAIB COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 5

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Prineipals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH.

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by post. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas awarded. Full particulars free from:—Mr. G. M. Mehta, F. S. D. S., Principal, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.
M R6878

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Four seater BRISCO MOTOR CAR in good condition and working order, thoroughly overhauled. Apply Box No. 9162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6858

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—3½ ton FIAT LORRY, complete with body, in good working condition. Apply Box No. 9173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6881

FOR SALE from Stock, at Sacrifice prices, best French make new 3½ Tons MOTOR LORRIES. Extremely reliable, built to stand hard work and rough handling, cheap on petrol, especially fit for Motor Bus Services. Facilities of payments. Apply to:—COMPAGNIE GENERALE FRANCAISE, Post Box 552, Bombay.
JA 15907

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia, (HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

3 MARBLE FOUNTAINS 6 and 4 ft. height 160 and 100 each, 1,000 white and black marble floor tiles Re. each. SAGAT NARAYAN, Makrana, J. B. Ry.
T R6848

FREE! FREE!!—SAMPLES of our hand-made Cossi-Silk. BALSOM BROTHERS, Benares.
T R6652

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. TH

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, U. P., may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
15877

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Firms, Private parties and individuals interested in taking up the "SELLING AGENCY" on liberal terms for Provinces, Districts and Towns in India for Boiled Linseed Oil, Oil-paints, Distempers and kindred products manufactured by "The Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works Ltd." Further particulars and terms of Agency will be obtained from the undersigned on payment of eight annas.

WACH ADOSHI & CO.,
(Managing Agents.)
near Byculla Bridge,
Byculla, Bombay.
R6757

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for 100 RUPEES PREFERENCE SHARES of an established Bank carrying 8½ per cent. guaranteed dividend. Only five thousand shares available. Those who apply first shall have first chance to secure them. Apply to No. 9108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

I HEREBY BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC in general that my servant PAHOO MAL TOPANDAS, caste Sindhi, resident of Tandavadam, has absconded without my permission on 10th March, 1923 with Rs. 7,200 about in cash. He has got in his possession my power of attorney given in his name, hereby warn the public not to deal with him on behalf of me as the same Power of Attorney is cancelled and if anybody does so, will do so at his risk and consequence.

SATRAMDAS DHALAMAL,
Carnac Bridge,
Coolywada, P. O. No. 3 Bombay.
R6865

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts of Assistant Traffic Manager in the Office of the Chief Traffic Manager in G.I.P. Railway, at Rs. 700 rising according to the Junior scale to Rs. 1,150. There is an efficiency bar at Rs. 800. The selected applicants will be eligible for promotion to the Senior Scale which carries a maximum of Rs. 1,550. A thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of Indian railway rating is essential. Applications should be made in writing only to the undersigned not later than 31st March 1923 and the envelopes should be marked "Assistant Traffic Manager."

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th March 1923.
C.15952.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shareholders, who have not yet paid the first call moneys and interest are hereby required by the Board of Directors to pay at the Registered Office of the Company in Bank Street, Fort, the first call moneys together with interest thereon at the rate of 90 per cent per annum from the 24th day of March, 1922, till payment.

In the event of non-payment of the first call moneys and interest on or before the 16th June 1923, at the place aforesaid the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.

Dated 7th March, 1923.

MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
Henshaw Buildings,
19, Bank Street, Fort.
C16003.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY desire to open VI Standard class in their A. V. School, from 16th April, 1923 if sufficient number of boys are available for the same. Parents desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity as well as of the benefits of the Hill Station for their boys are requested to communicate with the undersigned before 7th April 1923.

(Sd.) S. S. CHITALE,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla Municipal Office.
Dated 19th March 1923.
C16015

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEERS AND FOUNDRIES, etc., and to those concerned—INFRINGEMENT OF "MYERS PUMP PARTS."

It has been brought to our notice that certain Engineers and Foundries in India are infringing the Patent rights of Pump-Parts manufactured by Messrs. F. E. MYERS & BROS. CO., Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Please note that all parties infringing these Patent rights will be severely dealt with.

K. B. JOSHI & CO.,
321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Agents.
C16018

THE MORMUGAO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

VASCO DA GAMA.

PLOTS FOR BUILDING HOUSES AVAILABLE AT MORMUGAO.

THOSE INTENDING to acquire plots at Mormugao for building houses are hereby advised that new regulations regarding such acquisition have been passed by the Government and are now in force. (Local Government Decree No. 1195 of 18th November 1922. Boletim Official No. 99 of 12th December 1922).

For full particulars please write to the Secretary of the Improvement Trust.

Vasco da Gama, 12th March, 1923.

The SECRETARY,
SEBASTIAO JOSE SENIS.
The President, A. Mendonca.
R6875

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of all the card-holders—new as well as old—of the BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., (New Share Bazaar) will be held on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at the office of "SHAH BHOGILAL CHIMANLAL, INCOME TAX EXPERTS" situate at Chhotalal Bhuvan 1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Telegraph Office, to discuss the matter in connection with the refund of card-moneys lying as deposit with the Board of Directors, of the said Ltd., Co., and to consider what steps should be taken for the recovery thereof. All card-holders, new as well as old are hereby solicited to attend personally at the aforesaid place and time punctually.

CHIMANLAL RANCHHODDAS.
A Card-holder of.
The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.,
Bombay, 21st March, 1923.
C16019

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erection of Buildings on Plots Nos. 721, 722, 723 731 and 732, Dadar Matunga Estate for the Parsee Central Association Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. wil be received on Tuesday the 27th March, 1923, upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) the office of the undersigned.

Further particulars may be obtained at th office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co
F.S. Arc., L.C.E., M.C.I., etc.,
Architects etc.
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15996

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Office of the Legal Adviser to
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad Dn.
(Judicial Committee Branch).

In Civil Appeal No. 151 of 1331 Fasli.

BEFORE.

DEWAN BAHADUR G. KRISHNAMACHARIAR, B.A., B.L., Legal Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

Nawab Hashin Nawaz Jung .....Appellant.
vs.
Nawab Mir Khudrat Ali Khan, son of Nawab Mir Yawar Ali Khan .....Respondent.

To,

Nawab Mir Khudrat Ali Khan, son of Nawab Mir Yawar Ali Khan, of Syed race, aged 45 years, residing in Burhanpur, Khandwa District.

WHEREAS summonses heretofore issued to your address in connection with the disposal of a petition of appeal filed by the abovenamed appellant have been returned unserved, you are hereby informed that the said Petition is now posted for disposal to 22nd Ardibehest 1332 F., (corresponding to 27th March 1923), and you are hereby required to appear in person or by a duly appointed pleader or agent at 8-30 o'clock in the forenoon of the aforesaid day.

Take notice that in default of your appearing on the day and at the hour above specified, the matter will be proceeded with and disposed of "ex-parte," and that thereafter no plea on your behalf shall be entertained.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Judicial Committee this 21st day of Farwardi 1332 Fasli.

BAIJNATH.
Registrar, Judicial Committee.
R6876

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARGOVIND PURSHOTTAM MEHTA alias HARGOVANDAS PURSHOTTAM of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai KAMLABAI widow of HARGOVIND PURSHOTTAM deceased abovenamed of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Nal Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administtation.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
Certified to be a true Copy.
PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4921.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SAMUEL STREET, MASJID BUNDER WITHOUT THE FORT, OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Bhanji Meghji, the Mortgagee of the immoveable properties hereunder mentioned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Navibai widow of Khatao Vaghji, the Mortgagor of the said properties, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in exercise of the power of sale vested in the said Mortgagee Mr. Bhanji Meghji in virtue of the terms and conditions contained in the Mortgage Deed dated 22nd day of June 1920 and executed by the Mortgagor Bai Navibai under the authority granted to her by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st, of June 1920, on Thursday, the 22nd, day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all messuages and buildings thereon situate at Masjid Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (160 and 1/9 square yards) one hundred and sixty and one-ninths of square yard or thereabouts registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 755, 756, 756 and New No. 6481, Old Survey No. 2/500—499 New Survey No. 2566 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1583, Street Nos. 47 and 49 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of Kessowji Jadavji, on or towards the West by a private passage appertaining to the said premises and beyond it partly by the property of the said Navibai and partly by the property or Nazmudin Abdul Hora on or towards the North by the property of the said Navibai and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ismail Chhotani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Masjid Bunder in the Sub-District of Bombay on the east side of the Shamji Hussaji Street (now called Samuel Street) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751 New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 499, New Survey No. 2566 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1582 and Street No. 45 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by a private passage appertaining to the property of the said Navivahu on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hussaji Street on or towards the North by the property of Purshottam Dharamsey and Pragji Dharamsey and Tulsidas Surji and on or towards the South by a private passage jointly belonging to the said Navivahu and others which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Navivahu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1923.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, 1923, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—

Brass, copper and aluminium scraps, tents I. P. Files and Walls and G. S. 160 lbs., lamp old, stoves, axespick heads, Felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas, old tin, old vices, locks, durries, silk felt, Barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, Mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, files, spanners, rags old cloths, pumps, wheels, boxes of sorts, mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, Doosetie old tanks, balances spring, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COLLECTOR OF BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, OLD CHINA ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Thomas Strangman, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 7th and SUNDAY the 8th day of April, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Mont Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, all his very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, solid silver chandelier (A. B. Savory & Sons), best old Sheffield platedware, wine coolers, etc., etc. an unique collection of solid blackwood open carved furniture, such as full size sofas and easy chairs, screens, large and small tables, etc., etc., one large brass bound chest, collection of old brass ornaments, such as rare old Temple chain, Kathiawar wedding chests, boxes and vases, etc., etc. Rich Japanese 1st coloured Prints by celebrated Japanese artists, water colours, collection of blue China, famille rose and famille vert, Louis XVI pattern furniture, carved chiffoniers with large mirrors, reclining chippendale couches, Beauvaise tapestry screens, old English mahogany furniture, large mirror door wardrobes (zoonda) with drawers mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror back jardiniers, card tables, gramophone with records, dressing chest of drawers, glass door silver show case collection of old Arms, electric lamps and a collection of plants particularly rare cannas and hibiscus, 3 motor cars, (a) open touring 5 seater Renault with dust-proof trunk, (b) Landaulette Itala, Barker body, (c) Landaulette Darracq. All in perfect running condition.

The catalogues will be published and the property will be on view daily from the 28th March, 1923.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of Sayed Mohamed and Co. and on account and risk of Ebrahim Moosaji of Ahmedabad.

1 case Table Lamps.
1 case Hanging Lamps.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 DeDion Motor Car, 6 seater 15-18 H.P. 4 cylinder.
1 Daimler Motor Car, 6 seater 16 H.P. 4 cylinder.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1923, to 31st March 1924, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting grass from the Municipal ground on the North-East and South-East slopes of Bellasis Bridge cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G. I. P. Railway and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank, opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, catching fish in the Dharavi sluices, and gathering cocoanuts from the trees in Queen's Road A Ward, and Hornby Vellard G Ward.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
88, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI STREET.
High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5752 of 1922.

On SUNDAY, the 25th March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable properties in one or more lots at the premises by order of Messrs. Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein and Hatimbhoy Abdulcader, the Receivers appointed by the Consent Order made by the High Court on the 21st December, 1922, in the above suit.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2978, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 225 and Street Nos. 112 and 114, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hoosein Bhola and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Miya Khandwani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 202 New Survey No. 2978, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 220, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Essoof Ebrahim and on the South by the house of Fatimabai, widow of Soolaman.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds application may be made to Messrs Amarchand and Mangaldas, Hummum Street, at their offices a Fort.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4982.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

High speed tool steel, high speed twist drill, vertical drilling machines, Marshall's steam-hoists, Marshall's steam tractor, Howards baling presses, Muntz metal, Rivetters, Tinsmith's and Coppersmith's tool Douglas petrol engines sleeping bags and valises, cart wheels four feet diameter, metal alloy, crab winches, air receivers, steel plates, bulb angles, grabs, steel boiler tubes, steam cranes, screw spikes, misc. leather equipment, corrugated iron shed, points and crossings, rails in various sections and lengths, large quantity of iron and steel scrap, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd FRIDAY the 23rd, SATURDAY the 24th March 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Government Stores Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrat Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"FRENCH LEAVE".
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
"LONDON PRIDE".

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE INCOMPARABLE
NAZIMOVA
IN
DUMAS MASTERPIECE.
"CAMILLE"
ADAPTED FROM THE PLAY
THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE MOST LOVEABLE SCREEN FAVOURITE BOMBAY HAS KNOWN
THE FAMOUS "KID"
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest comedy creation
"TROUBLE."

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Last Instalment of the
Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the time:—
Saturdays 3 Shows—3-30, 5-15, & 7 p. m.
Wednesday (Jamshed Navroz) 5 Shows—3-30, 5 15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:— 10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B.—On Wednesday there are FIVE shows.
From 24th March
THE EVIL EYE.
This serial which was shown incomplete by thelate Star Cinema, will be shown complete from the beginning.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Rs. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.—
1 Copy, Re. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Re. 4-6-0.
Six Copies, Re 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
Sk. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A GLORIOUS NOWROZ PICTURE
FROM OUIDA'S FAMOUS NOVEL.
HERE'S A PICTURE IN A THOUSAND!
THE PET OF ARAB AND FRENCH ARMIES—CIGARETTE!!

Picture countless hordes of wildly riding Arab horsemen.... sweeping across the desert's burning sands.....Priscilla Dean as a fiery, clawing pet of the French Chasseurs.....as Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in a stupendous screen version of the most romantic story of adventure and thrill ever written.

A Marvellous Universal Drama that you will never forget!

"UNDER TWO FLAGS!"
(in 8 Reels) Starring the fascinating, exotic, wonderful
PRICILLA DEAN
in a glorious, whirling, sparkling characterization of Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the stupendous screen version of Ouida's immortal novel
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
THE PICTURE MAGNIFICENT!
as the fiery, passionate pet of the French Chasseurs—Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in a stupendous screen version of the most romantic story of adventure and thrill ever written—

A Special Super-production specially screened for the festive Naoroz Week.
To-day four shows at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA:
(New Churney Road.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC
OWING TO PUBLIC REQUEST
The Great Mythological Photoplay
VALI-SUGRIV
Will be continued for one week more—for one week only.—
Saturday the 17th to Friday the 23rd.
Adapted from Ramayana by Star Films Limited.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.
Offers this Week
THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN
A WONDROUS PROBLEM PLAY
"Woman, Maternity only will give you happiness, because a home without children is a garden without Flowers."
A BRILLIANT ROMANTIC STORY THAT WILL GRIP THE IMAGINATION AND HOLD THE INTEREST RIGHT THROUGH
CHILDREN UNDER 14 ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE
HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.
THE FASCINATING PHOTOPLAY SUPREME.
Rates as usual.—Timings as usual.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—FOURTH WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
10 to 12 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE—POLLARD COMIC
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Saturday 24th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
SAUBHADRA.
Sunday 25th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
and
Monday 26th March 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)
VIRATANAYA.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY and till FRIDAY 23rd Mar. 1923.
Messrs. K.D. & Bros.
Present
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 13, 14, 15.
(A Vitagraph Super-serial)
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON
TOPICAL and COMIC
Time and Prices as Usual
REMEMBER
SATURDAY NEXT
You have to attend Love course not the Race course
ALL HATE BUT ONE LOVES
Because
LOVE IS GOD
and that's in the
HOUSE OF HATE
HOUSE OF HATE.
Why all hate because she is loved by all and that's
PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE
Your Sweetie.
Produced by Pathe.
Supplied by M. C. Patel
AT
THE GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

Mr. Warerkar's immortal play "KUNJAVIHARI."
(The Boy of the Bower or Pastoral Shrikrishna.)
will be revived shortly.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Saturday 24th March 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
FAMILY OF THE SANYASIN.
(SANYASHACHA SANSAR.)
Sunday 25th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARDA
BOMBAY THEATRE.
Monday 26th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
PRIDE HUMBLED,
(MANAPMAN.)
Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 20.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.10—14
April	—
May	15.98—15
June	—
July	15.83—13
Aug.	15.47—14
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.68—10
Nov.	—
Dec.	14 32—9
Jan.	14.19—12
February	—
EGYPTIANS.—	
May	18.07—11
July	18,35—10
Oct	18,52—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	16.19—5
April	16.06—11
May	16.04—9
June	15.95—9
July	15.87—9
Aug.	15.51—10
Sept.	15.09—9
Oct.	14.70—8
Nov.	14.50—7
Dec.	14.34—7
Jan.	14.24—7
Feb.	14.19—7

Tone—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 20.

Futures at New York	May	31.03—8
	July	30.24—8
	Oct.	26.75—11
	Dec.	26.17—13

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.19—5
	May	16 04—9
	July	15.87—9
	Oct.	14.70—8

London, Mar. 20.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/32 Steady.
Bar Gold — £ 4.7.8 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/2 Unsettled.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Months	To-day's prices
March	17.72—8
April	17.89—8
May	18.10—8
June	18.25—8
July	18.39—6
August	18.47—5
September	18.52—5
October	18.57—5
November	18.59—5
Dec.	18.62—5
Jan.	18.66—5

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
New York Market declined owing to bearish Govt. Ginners report
Mid. Americans Spot Limited dimand ... 16·50
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels ... 18.10
New York, 11 a.m. May ... 31·07
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July ... 30 29
Oct. ... 26·85
New Orleans 10 a.m. May ... 30·61
Oct. ... 26.38

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 20.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9.00
" "	Fully Good	9.40
" "	Fine	9.80
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.85
" "	Fully Good	11.35
" "	Fine	11.85
M. G. Broach	Good	13.05
" "	Fully Good	13.45
" "	Fine	13.85
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.90
" "	Fully Good	9.30
" "	Fine	9.70

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 20.

Assets 3 per cent	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
" 2 months hence	32 5/16
China India bought uncertain	
Discount Bank of England fixed 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/8

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong	£ 115 1/2
National	£ 46 1/2
P. and O.	£ 13 3/8
Eastern	£ 5 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 90 3/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 91 unchgd
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	59 3/8 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	86 7/8+1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2+1/2
per cent Indian Loan	£ 113 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Mar. 20.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Buyers Paid	45
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Buyers	44/6
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Buyers	49/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Mar-Apl. Sellers	42
" " Mar.-Apl. Sellers	43

Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Mar.-Apl. Quoted	17 5/8
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Value	£ 18 1/8
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay Sold per ton Mar.-Apl. Afloat Paid	£ 18 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Value	9 1/4
CORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Value	£ 18 5/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 77
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 76
Copper Braziers	£ 95
Yellow Metal	8 1/2
Hard Spelter	32
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 1/2
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	16 5/8
Tone:—Firmer.	
Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/9

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July. Sellers	29
Do Do June-July. Sellers	27/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	29 4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	29/4
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Mar. 21th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 2 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fasalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Belts)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Mines)	1 8 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fasulbhai per lb	—
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Sallie—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 9
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 9
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 1 9
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 9
Pearl per piece	7 10 9
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	—
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 21st Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	15 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-20	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Black	72 0 0	14 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	8 10 0	8 14 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	61 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	4 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 7 3
Linseed May	13 2 9

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st Mar. 1923

Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/6
Fox Demand	476
American Dollars	319
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	243
Japan	154 1/2
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady.

QUEENSLAND COTTON.

The Hobart correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Comercial" wrote to the paper in mail week:—

Tasmania has more than a passing interest in the efforts to establish the cotton-growing industry in Queensland, which has already been acclaimed by experts as an ideal country for the purpose. Immense possibilities are forecasted, and already there is a streams of prospective cotton-growers pouring into Queensland. For a start the crop will go to Lancashire for spinning, but if the industry proves a success and grows to the extent predicted, the time is bound to come when spinning mills will be established in Australia.

TASMANIA'S SUITABILITY FOR SPINNING.

This is where Tasmania will come in. The climate of Tasmania approximates more closely to that of the cotton districts of Lancashire than does any other part of Australia. The west coast of Tasmania, with its havier rainfall than other parts of the State, will have special claims as providing conditions more like those of the Manchester district. Tasmania's cheap hydro-electric power will also be an important factor in its favour.

SOUTH WALES COAL MARKET.

The Cardiff correspondent of the Manchester Guardian wrote to the paper in Mail week:—

Exceptionally strong demands for Welsh coal have been met with during the past week. Coal prices have risen from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton, while a pressing demand for coke has sent the price from 52s. 6d. to 70s.-75s. f.o.b. All coals continue in scarce supply and shipment pressure is pronounced, the past week's activity being reminiscent of the activity which characterised the American boom of last year. The additional demands are mainly on Continental account, heavy French and German buying being the feature. In the past week over 75,000 tons of space has been chartered for Germany.

Best Admiralty is firmly commanding up to 32s. f.o.b., with second-grade large notionally 30s. Best Monmouthshire have sharply advanced and sell readily at 30s. 3d. while other Monmouthshire large rules firm up to 29s. 6d. Best drys are firm and secure 28s. 6d. f.o.b., with lower grades strong at 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Ordinary Cardiff large is occasionally available, but most collieries are oversold with prices nominally 28s. to 29s. 6d. Small coals remain in very restricted supply, best steams being difficult to secure at 23s. to 23s. 6d., with other good bunkers 20s. to 22s. Inferiors are also very firm at 17s. to 19s. f.o.b.

MESSRS. BOVRIL LTD.

Presiding at the twenty-sixth annual general meeting of Bovril, Limited, Sir George Lawson Johnston, Chairman, congratulated the shareholders on the record results of the past year's trading and on the strength of the position the Company had now attained. The net profits, were £305,709, or £56,603 more than for the previous year.

OIL AND OILSEEDS.

The Hull Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" wrote to the paper in Mail week:—

"The principal feature is the foreign demand for supplies of linseed oil, a very large quantity, it is reported, having been purchased for March shipment to New York. There are also further inquiries circulating. Soot prices have recovered somewhat, current value being round 39 pounds per ton ex mill for prompt delivery, pounds 38 10s. March, and 37 pounds March-April. The demand for cotton oil has been chiefly for soap-makers' grade of refined, which maintains the comparatively high figure of £40. 10s. Egyptian crude is in quiet demand at £37 10s., refiners being in no urgent need and expecting lower prices to follow the slump in seed. Crude soya bean oil is in brisk demand and palm kernel oil steady at the recent advance. Ground nut oil is in limited supply. Rape oil is in slow demand, and prices are inclined easier.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed has been in good request at increased prices, trade having been stimulated by the better oil demand and the strength of the Argentine market. Egyptian cotton seed has further declined on reports of a large exportable surplus, Sakellaridis having now dropped below £11 and Bombay below £9 per ton."

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of February 19,97 tons of ore were mined, 19,270 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 9,556 tons of leady concentrate. 11,597 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4,102 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were Refined Lead 3,554 tons and Refined Silver 383,615 ounces.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Following is the statement of Labilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld. for the Fort-night ended 15th March 1923:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. one Crore	
" Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	30,00,000
Fixed deposits Current Accounts, etc.,	14,27,56,000
Sundries	97,06,000
Total	16,04,56,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,58,30,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,31,81,000
Bills Discounted	1,37,34,000
Bank Premises	38,73,000
Sundries	58,37,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.,	5,82,01,000
Total	16,04,56,000

TRAMWAY FARES SUIT.

JUSTICE MULLA'S JUDGMENT.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

We published yesterday the earlier portion of the important judgement delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla in the suit filed by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman against the corporation. The following are further extracts from the judgement:—

I will now turn to the test so much emphasized at the bar, namely, the test of conflict between interest and duty. That test was laid down for the first time in explicit terms by Lindley L. J., in "Nutton v. Wilson" (1889) 22 Q. B. D. 744, 748. The question in that case was whether where a member of a local board does part of the work which a contractor has entered into a contract with the board to do on their promises, he is within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55) "in any manner concerned in the contract." It was held that he is. In the course of his judgment Lindley L. J., said: "The expression 'in any manner concerned' is a somewhat lax one. Cases may be put in which a person might perhaps he said in one sense to be concerned in a contract entered into by the board, and yet it might be tolerably obvious that he was not 'concerned in the contract' in the sense in which the Act uses the word. To interpret words of this kind, which have no very definite meaning, and which perhaps were purposely employed for that very reason, we must look to the object to be attained. The object obviously was to prevent the conflict between interest and duty that might otherwise inevitably arise? This test was approved of by the Court of Appeal in "England v Inglis", a case under sec. 12 of the English Act of 1882, and it was applied and acted upon by Astbury J., in "Holden" v. "Southwark Corporation" (1921) 1 Ch. 550, 555/557, a case under sec. 46 of the Local Government Act, 1894 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 73).

In most of the cases referred to above the question before the Court was whether a councillor had an interest in contracts with the local board. The question in the present case is whether any of the said 8 councillors had a share or interest in the said company on February 19, 1923. The principle laid down in this case affords, I think, a fairly good guide to the determination of the several points raised in this suit. I proceed to deal with those points.

It is clear on the language of sec. 36, cl. (p), that a councillor, whose name stands as a share holder on the register of the said company, and who has a beneficial interest in the shares, is disqualified from voting or taking part in the discussion of any matter pertaining to the said company. It is also clear that if the shares stand, not in his name, but in the name of a nominee of his, the beneficial interest being in him, he is similarly disqualified. The shares again may stand in the name of a councillor who holds them not in his own right but as a trustee for another. Where the shares stand in the name of a person who has no beneficial interest in them but is a mere trustee, he cannot, it seems, vote at meetings of the company in a manner inconsistent with the interests of the beneficiaries. The reason is, that he derives the position which he holds as a member of the company from the legal ownership of the shares. But if such person is also a member of the Corporation, he is, I think, entitled to vote and take part in the discussion of any matter relating to the company in which his name stands as a share holder. He is under no obligation to vote in a manner beneficial to the interests of the *cestuique* trust, for he does not owe the membership of the Corporation having regard to the fact that he is a share holder of that company. He commits no breach of contract if he votes in contravention of the interests of his beneficiary. It is no part of his duty as a trustee to vote at meetings of the Corporation in matters affecting the company as the beneficiary would have him to do. If no such duty is imposed upon him by law it cannot be a case of conflict between two duties. Nor can it be a case of conflict between interest and duty, the interest which he has in the beneficiary being no higher than what a father has in the prosperity of his son as observed in "ENGLAND v. INGLIS."

"MOST FAIR AND FRANK ADMISSIONS."

There is no difficulty as regards Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim owing to admissions most fairly and frankly made by Sir Thomas Strangman on behalf of the Corporation. Mr. Meyer Nissim is the mortgagor of certain shares of the said company. The shares stand in the name of his wife. It was admitted that the shares stood in his wife's name as his nominee, and that he had a beneficial interest in the equity of redemption which disqualified him from voting at the meeting held on February 19th 1923. As to Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbha, it was thought at an earlier stage of the proceedings that he had no interest at all in the shares which stand on the register of the company in the name of his brother Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai. But inquiries made at a later stage revealed the fact that the said shares belonged not to Sir Fazalbhai but to Karimbhai & Co. Ltd. The last named company is a private company, and Mr. Mahomedbhai being one of the share holders of that company had an interest in those shares and as such he was disqualified from voting at the said meeting. I accept without any hesitation Mr. Mahomedbhai's statement that he believed that he had no interest in the said shares when he first went into the witness box.

Mr. Miya Mahomed Chhotani was one of the two whose vote was challenged by the defendants. It was at first considerably doubtful whether he had in fact sold the shares which now stand in his name. But several entries from his books as well as the broker's books were produced at a later stage of the proceedings which showed, coupled with the evidence of his son and constituted attorney Mr. Usman that Mr. Chhotani had in fact sold the shares in February, 20, 1923, and that he had no interest in them on the material date, and this was frankly conceded by Sir Thomas Strangman. It may here be stated that Mr. Chhotani could not attend the Court owing to his illness.

Another councillor whose vote was challenged by the defendants was Mr. Hansraj Pragji. In his examination-in-chief he stated that on November 11, 1922, he made a gift to his wife of several shares of diverse joint stock companies. Among them there were 45 preference and 30 ordinary shares of the said company.

The shares of three of the other companies were transferred to the name of his wife on the very day he executed the instrument of transfer in her favor. But the shares in the said company still stand in Mr. Hansraj Pragji's name. Mr Hansraj Pragji refused to give any information as regards the alleged gift of the said shares to his wife. He said that it was a matter of secrecy and he refused to show his books of account except to the Court. I refused to look into the books unless he was prepared to show the books at least to conunsel on both sides, but he point blank refused to do so. Such being the case I hold that the alleged gift is not proved and that the shares belonged to him on February 19, 1923, and that he was disqualified from voting at the said meeting.

DR. MASTER'S TRANSFERS

Dr. Master was one of the councillors who presided and voted at the meeting of February 19, 1923. He voted as councillor and he also gave his casting vote as chairman. Dr. Master has been a councillor for the last 25 years . He and his wife held 18 preference shares and 95 ordinary shares of the said company. They were purchased by him with his own money. On December 20, 1922, he and his wife executed instruments of transfer (Exhs. Nos. 14 and 15) of those shares to his wife and daughter. The transfers were by way of gift. The object of the transfer, as Dr. Master said was to enable him to vote and take part in the discussion of matters appertaining to the said company. He said that he had no longer any interest in those shares and that they were the absolute property of his wife and daughter. He was asked in cross-examination whether he had ever made a gift of shares to his wife and daughter before this. His answer was that he had. That was about a year ago, the gift being of 10 shares of the said company. The gift, he said, was effected by a purchase of 10 shares with his money in the name of his wife and daughter. He refused, however, to disclose his income and the income-tax paid by him. The plaintiff impeaches the "bona fides" of the transaction and contends that the transfer was nominal. I do not think this contention should prevail. Dr. Master gave his evidence in quite a straight forward manner, and I have no reason to disbelieve his evidence. While under cross-examination he was considerably excited. It seemed he thought that no person had a right to impeach nor even to test his veracity, and in his excitement he gave some stupid answers. But this does not detract from the truth of his evidence. I am not prepared to disbelieve his evidence merely because of those answers. Nor am I prepared to presume from his refusal to answer the question as to his income that the answer if given would have been unfavourable to him. I think it was too much to ask a witness what his income was in a case of this kind. I accept Dr. Master's evidence without hesitation and I hold he parted with all his interest in the shares to his wife and daughter on December 20, 1922, and that he was not disqualified from voting at the meeting of February 19, 1923.

DR. CURSETJI'S VOTE.

The next objection is to the vote of Dr. Cursetji. Dr. Cursetji has been a councillor for the last 22 years. He owned 5 ordinary shares of the said company. They stood in the joint names of himself and his wife Pirojbai. He says that in December 1922 he wanted to dispose of those shares to enable him to vote and take part in the discussion of matters relating to the said company. On December 23, 1923, he signed the instrument of transfer Exh. No. 17, took his wife's signature on it both as transferor and transferee and gave instructions to his son Jamshed, who is an LL.B., of the Bombay University, to sign it as a witness and to take the signature of his eldest son Dr. Khurshed as transferor. With these instructions he left his house. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Jamshed that he misunderstood his father's instructions and instead of signing the transfer as a witness and getting the signature of his brother Dr. Khurshed as transferee, he signed it not only as a witness but as a transferee. The share certificates along with the transfer were then sent to the said company, and the shares were transferred on the register of the company to the names of Mr. Jamshed and Pirojbai. It appears from the evidence of Dr. Cursetji and Dr. Khurshed that Dr. Cursetji had in September 1922 borrowed Rs. 400 from Dr. Khurshed. In the middle of January 1923 he borrowed a further sum of Rs. 150 from him, and it was then arranged that Dr. Khurshed should keep the 5 shares in discharge of the two loans. In the beginning of March 1923 as a result of inquiries consequent on the present suit the mistake aforesaid was discovered and steps were taken to rectify the mistake and substitute Dr. Khurshed's name in place of Jamshed.

Dr. Cursetji has sworn that he ceased to have all interest in the shares from December 23, 1922. It is contended for the plaintiff that the transfer was nominal and that Dr. Cursetji was on the material date the beneficial owner of the shares. I am not prepared to accede to this contention. I am inclined to believe the evidence of Dr. Cursetji, Dr. Khurshed and Jamshed. They all semed to me to be truthful witnesses. Dr. Cursetji showed no desire to suppress anything from the Court. He produced his Pass Book and allowed the other side free inspection thereof. He frankly admitted that when he signed the transfer on December 23, 1922, he did not intend to part with the beneficial interest in the shares. The first time he parted with it was in January 1923 when the second loan was made. He said that he wanted the first loan to advance Rs. 400 to a female servant in his employ and the second loan for household purposes. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that the whole story was got up from the beginning to the end to justify the vote which Dr. Cursetji had given, and denounced it as a perjury. He contended that the story was too complicated and too incoherent to believe. The obvious answer to this is that if perjury was meant, Dr. Cursetji could have told a very simple and plausible story, namely, that he had transferred the shares for consideration to his son Jamshed, in whose name the shares stood on February 19, 1923. An advance to an old and trusted servant is not unusual: nor are temporary loans by a Parsi son to his father unknown. I, therefore, hold that Dr. Cursetji ceased to have any beneficial interest in the shares from about the middle of January 1923 and that he was not disqualified from voting on February 19, 1923.

FREE PASS QUESTION.

As to Dr. Master and Dr. Cursetji it was also contended that their votes were invalid as they were the holders of a medallion from the said company. The medallion speaks for itself. On one side it bears the words "Member of Tramways Committee of the Bombay Municipality:" and, on the other, the words "Allowed to stand on back platform of cars when there is no room inside—Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd." It was admitted that the holder of a medallion even though he had to stand when there was no room inside had to pay the usual fare like any other passenger. Such being the case it is impossible to conceive what share or interest a holder of a medallion could have in the said company. I, therefore, hold that neither Dr. Master nor Dr. Cursetji was disqualified from voting by reason of the fact that they held the medallion from the said company.

Another councillor whose vote is objected to by the plaintiff is Sir Temulji Nariman. He has been a member of the Corporation for the last 15 years. He and two others are executors and trustees of the will (Ex No. 12) of one H. M. Sethna who died in October 1918. The will has been proved and the estate has been administered, but the trusts created by the testator for the benefit of his wife and his children still continue. The testator held 13 old preference shares of the said Company which were converted after his death into 39. On January. 26, 1923, Sir Temulj executed an instrument of transfer (Ex No. 13) whereby the said 39 shares which stood in the names of all the three trustees were transferred into the names of the other two. Sir Temulji said that he did so for the purpose of enabling him to vote and take part in the discussion of matters pertaining to the said company. It is contended for the plaintiff that Sir Temulji being a trustee of the said shares, he had an interest in the said company, and that he was, therefore, disqualified from voting. The broad ground in which the argument is based is that a trustee is under a legal obligation to his *Cestui Que* trust to vote as he desires. I will assume for the purposes of this case that all the 39 shares stood in the name of Sir Temulji as sole trustee on February 19, 1923, but even so I fail to see how it is obligatory on Sir Temulji to vote at meetings of the Corporation according to the directions of the beneficiaries. I have already set forth above the principles by which such a case as that of Sir Temulji should be decided. At meetings of the said company he would no doubt, be bound to vote as the beneficiaries desired, but not at meetings of the Corporation. Sir Temulji was not disqualified from voting at the meeting of February 19, 1923.

It was next objected on the part of the plaintiff that Mr. P. Marzban was disqualified from voting as he held a complimentary pass (Ex A 8) from the said company. Mr. Marzban has been the editor of the Jame-Jamshed for several years past. The pass entitles the holder to travel on the lines of the said company free of charge. It is not transferable. It appears to have been first issued to editors of Indian newspapers in July 1910 The purpose for which it was issued is stated in a letter dated July 21, 1910, from the said company to the editors of 6 newspapers including the Jame-Jamshed (Ex No. 10). The said letter runs as follows:

"As the editor of the above large and influential paper, you frequently receive letters from the public regarding the Tramway service in this City and in order to enable you to see for yourself whether the subject-matter of these letters is such as to give your readers a fair and truthful account of the position, I send herewith a complimentary Tramway pass which I should be much obliged if you would kindly make use of."

NOT A CONFLICT BETWEEN DUTY AND INTEREST.

The pass was renewed in the January of every year, the last renewal having been in January 1923. As in previous years, so in this year, it was made out at first in the name of the Editor, but Mr. Marzban sent it back to Mr. Mahaluxmi walla who is the secretary of the said company with a request to issue one in the name of the representative of the Jame-Jamshed, and it was done accordingly. The reason why he did so was that about 4 or 5 months ago a councillar raised the point whether he was entitled to speak on matters relating to the said company as he held the pass. Mr. Marzban said that he got it changed to put an end to the criticisms. He used the pass every day up to the end of 1922. In January 1923 he gave it for use to one of the reporters of the paper Mr. Pavri. Mr. Marzban said that he had not used it even once this year, though as a representative of the paper he could use it if he liked. His father Mr. Jehangir stated in his evidence that he did not know anything about the pass, and that his son as chief of the editorial staff manged all about the pass. On these facts, the question arises whether Mr. Marzban can be said to have an "interest" in the Bombay Electric & Tramway Coy. within the meaning of sec 36, cl. (p). It seems to be one of the plaintiff's grievances that Mr. Marzban got the pass renewed in the name of the representative of the Jame-Jamshed to enable him to vote at meetings of the Corporation involving discussion of matters pertaining to the said company. But why should he not? Mr. Marzban makes no secret of it. I will, however, approach the consideration of this question on the footing that the pass was renewed in the name of the editor. The pass did not at any time bear Mr. Marzban's name or the name of any other person as editor. It was issued to the editor of the Jame-Jamshed as it was to editors of the others newspapers Mr. Marzban is the editor of the Jame-Jamshed today; he may sever his connection with the paper tomorrow. It is not suggested that the executive of the Tramway Company ascertains the names of the editors before the pass is renewed, or that it issues the pass to only those editors who happen to be councillors. Mr. Marzban was elected a councillor about 4 years ago. The pass has been issued to the editor of the Jame-Jamshed for the last 12 years. It cannot therefore be said, on principle, that a councillor who happens also to be the editor of a newspaper and to whom as editor a complimentary pass is issued by the Tramway Company for the purposes mentioned in the company's letter of July 21, 1910, has an interest in the company within the meaning of sec. 36, cl. (p). Nor do the cases cited at the bar warrant any such conclusion. Applying the definition of "interest" as laid down by Salter J., it is impossible to say of such a councillor that he has a "pecuniary" interest or even "material" interest in the company. He might perhaps be inclined to do a good turn to the company by voting for an increase of fares, but that does not constitute an interest in the company. The pass, if he uses it, would save him the fare, but that either is not an interest in the company. A councillor who holds no shares in the Tramway Company but whose wife or son does, may be interested in voting for the Company, but that does not constitute an interest in the company. For the same reasons Mr. Marzban's case cannot be brought within the principle of conflict between interest and duty as enunciated by Lindley L. J. The interest must be one within the meaning of sec. 36, cl. (p), and not any interest that might influence the judgment of a councillor in voting for the company. For these reasons I hold that Mr. Marzban was not disqualified from voting at the meeting of February 19, 1923.

The result is that if the councillors whom I have held to be disqualified had not voted at the said meeting, there would have been 16 votes for the amendment, and 15 against it. The chairman therefore was not entitled to give his casting vote, and he was wrong in declaring that the amendment was lost.

(To Be Continued.)

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BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following interpellations were asked at the Bombay Legislative Council:—

REFRIGERATOR FOR J. J. HOSPITAL

1. Mr. M. A. Havelivala (Bombay City): Is it a fact that, for want of funds for the renewal of the plant, the refrigerator for keeping corpses for the J. J. Hospital, the Grant Medical College and coroner's inquests has not been in use since the 1st October last?

The Honourable Dr. R. P. Paranjpye: The refrigerator has not been in working order since September last. Repairs are being effected and it is hoped that it will soon be working again.

CONVICTIONS UNDER SEC. 107, CR. P. C., AND SEC. 124A, I. P. C., IN SIND.

1. Mr. G. H. Kassim (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state how many persons have been convicted by the Courts in Sind for offences under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and Section 124A, Indian Penal Code, during the last 12 months?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The information is being obtained.

POSTS OF UNDER-SECRETARIES.

2. Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many vacancies of the posts of under-secretaries occurred during the last two years?

(b) how many of them were given to Indians in the Imperial grade of services?

(c) have they considered the advisability of giving all such vacancies in future to Indians?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: (a), (b) and (c) The two under-secretaryships in the Civil Secretariat have been abolished—one in 1921 and the other in 1922.

ARMS LICENSES IN BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

3. Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): Will Government be pleased to state (a) how many owners of bungalows and landowners in the Suburban District applied for licenses of arms in 1922; (b) how many were refused and for what reasons and who are the applicants.

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Haywards:—The information is being obtained.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

4. Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What exact arrangements they have made to obtain different kinds of building materials required for the Development Department.

(b) How do the prices of these articles obtained departmentally compare with those tendered by contracts.

(c) Is it the intention of the Department to supply these building materials to the public at cheaper rates than market prices; if so when will it be possible to do so?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: (a) Attention is invited to paragraphs 27—29 of the Report on the working of the Development Department for the period ending 31st March 1921, and paragraph 53—57 of the Report for the year ending 31st March 1922. There has been no material change in the arrangements therein detailed.

(b) All materials are either purchased from contractors or imported through the High Commissioner. No comparison of the kind suggested is therefore possible.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

DUTY ON MEDICINAL REPARATIONS OF THE BENGAL MEDICAL STORE, BOMBAY.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): (a) Did the Bengal Medical Store, Princess Street, Bombay, import after last March three consignments of spirituous preparations from Bengal?

(b) Did they inform the Superintendent of Excise that they expected a consignment despatched from Calcutta?

(c) Did the Inspector of Excise, Kalbadevi Division, take a statement from the proprietor of the Store on 14th August 1922?

(d) Was he called upon in writing to pay duty?

(e) If not, why were his goods attached on the 24th August 1922?

(f) Was the attachment removed on his signing an undertaking to pay duty at full foreign rate?

(g) Was he called upon at first to pay Rs. 72—15—6?

(h) Was this amount increased to Rs. 324-7-11 afterwards? If so, for what reason?

(i) Did he apply to the Commissioner of Customs against these actions of the department on 6th October 1922?

(j) When was the reply forwarded to him?

(k) Were his goods again attached? If so, on what date and what hours?

(l) Did he pay the amount late at night in the Superintendent's office under protest?

(m) What was the reason of insisting on payment when his representation to the Commissioner was awaiting reply?

(n) Do Government propose to refund him anything when their arrangements with Bengal Government are completed, and, if so, how much?

The Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) Yes. The three consignments of spirituous medicinal preparations were received on 27th April 1922, 18th August 1922 and 21st August 1922.

(b) Yes, in regard to the consignment received on 27th April 1922 only.

(c) Yes.

(d) He was informed in writing that the import of spirituous medicinal preparations was liable to duty at full tariff rates. The exact amount of duty to be paid on these particular consignments was duly communicated to him as soon as the strengths of the preparations imported were ascertained by the Chemical Analyser.

(e) His goods were attached because he could not be allowed to sell dutiable articles without the recovery of duty thereon.

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes.

(h) Yes. The Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium had through oversight assessed duty at the concession rate of Rs. 5/- which is not applicable to such imports from Calcutta. The duty was therefore recalculated at the rate of Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon and the firm was called upon to pay duty amounting to Rs. 324-7-11.

(i) Yes.

(j) On 14th November 1922.

(k) Orders were issued to attach them because the proprietor declined to pay the full duty leviable under the Abkari Act, but the order was not actually executed because he subsequently consented to pay.

(l) The amount was paid under protest by cheque at 6-30 p.m. in the Superintendent's office.

(m) The reason was that duty was leviable on import. If the Commissioner decided to remit or reduce it, the necessary refund could be subsequently granted.

(n) No.

BETTER ASTROLOGER.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam.

PORT TRUST & SHIPPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The election of five representatives of the Indian Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust comes off on Friday the 23rd instant. And it is simply surprising to find, that whilst the Indian Chamber has reserved one seat for the Cotton section, one for the Piece-goods section and one for the Grain and Seeds section separately and exclusively, it has made no provision whatsoever for a Shipping section. It may be contended, that there are two seats set apart for the General section, and these include shipping interests! But that is evading the main issue. For, shipping is the key industry of civilized countries; and the Port Trusts are established with the principal object of giving the maximum of facilities to local shipping. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Indian Chamber should reserve a shipping section, as it has the Cotton, the Piece-Goods, and the Grain and Seeds sections. Further, it is important to note, that the European Chamber almost invariably returns to the Bombay Port Trust the representatives of the four leading shipping Agencies in Bombay, Messrs. Graham, B.I., Killick Nixon & Co., and Turner Morrison & Co. How much more important is it, that a representative of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., the premier Swadeshi Shipping Co., should be returned to the Port Trust? Will the Indian Chamber and its members consider the special claims of Indian shipping at the present moment, and see that it is represented on the Port Trust? Let us hope so.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

March 21.

FIGURES OF INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay informs that the following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta for the month of February 1923:—

	Rupees lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	1937
Total exports of private merchandise	3160
Net movement of treasure import	1078
Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper adverse to India	82

A State Banquet was held at Benares on Saturday last in honour of H. E. Sir William Marris.—A. P.

A Belgian flying officer, Lefert, on world tour, is now in Rangoon on his way to London. A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Entertainment to and Unveiling of the portrait of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Islam Gymkhana pavilion.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Manockji Petit Mfg. Co. and Framji Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively.

J. N. Petit Institute, Annual General Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 9-30 p.m., English Farcical Comedy Co. Farewell performance.

Steamer Malwa, with outward mails of March 8, expected to arrive 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 24.

The S. S. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bhajan will take place to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Parel Settlement. Mr. Y. M. Lad principal, Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School, will open the Bhajan with a religious discourse. All are requested to attend.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when papers on "A Bibliographical note on the 'Bhasa' Dramas". By Dr. V. S. Sukhtankar, and "Two sets of Chalukyan Copper-plates from Navasari." By G. V. Acharya, B.A., will be read.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of this Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at the office (Chaswala Building, near Poibavdi, Parel), to consider the suggestions of certain members to hold a Khadi Exhibition in this Ward and to transact some other work as may be brought before the Council.

SHRI LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

New students will be admitted from 21st March, 1923. New improvements have been made this year. The school coaches up students from the infant to the Matric class through the vernacular (Gujarathi and Marathi). Music, drawing, spinning, domestic economy, vernacular and Hindi are compulsory, in addition to the other subjects, i.e., English, Sanskrit and Mathematics. Special attention is paid to religious instruction. Students are coached up both for the Tilak Maharastra Vidyapith and Gujarath Vidyapith. Students should make haste to get themselves admitted.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil L.M.S., J. P. on "Plague" to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in Manaji Rajuji Hall, Parel. All are requested to attend.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The postponed Extraordinary Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Association Hall on Saturday (the 24th instant) when the report of the Jubilee Celebration committee will be placed for adoption.

ALL-INDIA BAHAI CENTRAL FUND.

A public lecture on "The New Visions of Immortality" will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. in the Bahai Hall, at 29 Forbes Street, by Dr. Kaushal Kishore M. Sc., F.C.S., M. D. C. G. Foreign Secretary, Bahai Convention.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer Devanha with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

To-day (Thursday) members of the Congress will be freely admitted to the Khadi Exhibition any time between 4 and 9 p.m. they should produce their receipt of membership at the gate. Those who have not enlisted till now may do so at the gate and enter freely.

TIMINGS.

Thursday (the 22nd) 2 to 4 p.m. Purdah ladies and school girls' special hours 4-30 to 9 free admission to Congress Members and school boys 9 to 11 p.m. Mahatma Bhajan Mandli's programme of songs.

Friday, (the 23rd)—Carding and spinning competition from 12 to 4 p.m. Exhibition 2 to 9 p.m.

Saturday, (the 24th)—9 to 11 a.m. for Parsees only 12 to 2 p.m. for depressed classes 2 to 9 p.m. for all.

Sunday, (the 25th)—2 to 9 p.m. for all.

Monday, (the 26th)—2 to 9 p.m. for all and specially for labour classes.

Friday to Monday—Free admission to Students.

INDIA MAHESHWARI MAHASABHA.

The sixth anniversary of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha is to becelabrated at Indore on the 3rd and 5th of April next All members of Maheshwari Society are requested to come. Votes are coming for the Presidentship of Mr. Yugal Kishore Birala or Calcutta.

"SOCIAL HYGIENE."

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public lecture on "Social Hygiene" was held at the Madanpura Night School of the League on Saturday last. The lecture was well attended. Prof. Hakim Fasihuz-Zaman Khan delivered the lecture and Mr. Mirza Abbas Beg occupied the chair. The lecturer dwelt on the subject from the scientific and materialistic points of view and emphasised on the need and importance of putting hygienic principles into practice and cited several instances where and how insanitation prevailed and worked havoc.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH RESULTS FROM KICKING.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Jaibai a Hindu woman (20) residing with her husband at Haji Saheb's chawl at Parel, who died as a result of a slap given to her by her husband, Sadashiv Dhondiba on Monday last. The suspect Sadashiv was present at the enquiry.

The body of Jaibai, the deceased, was being placed on the bier with a view to take it to the cremation ground when on certain information received by the police, it was stopped and removed to the morgue for enquiry.

At the inquest, Chandrabai, a widow said that the deceased and her husband lived with her for the last twelve days. On the 19th instant at about 8 p.m. Jaibai's husband returned from work and after taking his meals asked the deceased to take hers also. She having refused he slapped her on the face. He also kicked her on the lower part of the back. She then fell down and became unconscious and died in few minutes. Deceased refused to take her meals as she was ill. She was not keeping well for the last two months. The next day arrangements were made for the funeral, the husband having brought the death certificate from the Municipal ramoshi.

The Police Surgeon who held the post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased said there was abrasion on the left collar bone. The internal organ were anaemic The abdomen was full of blood. Th spleen was torn being three times its normal average weight. The cause of death was internal haemorrhage from rupture of the spleen which could have been caused by blow on the lower chest or front or back of the abdomen. The deceased was subject to malaria and had pleurisy.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of enlarged spleen resulting from her having been kicked by Sadashiv Dhondiba.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Thakore Luxaman Visram, a peon in the employ of Mr. Gulamhussein Essaji having his Office in Hummam Street, with cheating and using, as genuine, a forged document, viz., a cheque on the Central Bank of India for Rs. 5,000 purporting to have been drawn by his master on the 16th instant.

Mr. Bejanji Sorabji Vakil, Secretary to Mr. Gulamhussein Essaji deposed that at about p.m. on the 16th instant he received a telephonic message from the Central Bank of India asking him if a cheque for Rs. 5,000 had been passed by Mr. Gulamhussein Essaji. He went to the Bank and was informed that a cheque was presented purporting to have been signed by Mr. Gulamhussein. On looking at the cheque he said the signature on it was forged.

In reply to the Court, witness said the cheque was not passed by Mr. Gulamhussein nor did he authorize anyone to do so. The counterfoil as well as the cheque were torn from the cheque. The cheque book was in his drawer in his office, in Tamarind Lane. When asked, how he got the cheque, the accused made no reply. Witness took the accused to his Office with a police sepoy before his master and showed him the cheque. Mr. Gulamhussein, when asked, said he did not sign it.

Mr. G. M. Bhiwandkar, Ledger Clerk, in the Central Bank of India said the endorsement on the cheque was "Gordhandas Amichand Choksey."

Mr. N. M. Antia, Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India said he found that the signature on the cheque differed from that on the specimen supplied to the Bank.

The case was, then, adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND IMPERSONATION.

TWO MAHOMEDANS ARRESTED.

The Bombay Police have arrested two Mahomedans under strange circumstances for alleged cheating and impersonation. The first is named Feizdein Mohmed Hussain, a munshi in the employ of Mr. Haji Nur Mohmed and the other is Mohmed Yakub Mohmed Mehbub an unemployed motor cleaner. It appears a few days ago Mr. Haji Nur Mohmed gave his Munshi Feizdeen an envelope to be forwarded to Poona by registered post. The envelope contained halves of five currency notes for Rs. 100 each. The envelope when received by the addressee was found to contain no currency notes but pieces of paper. This was duly informed to Mr. Haji Nur Mohmed. It is alleged these stolen half notes were given to the proprietor of Coronation Theatre at Grant Road as earnest money for exclusively reserving the theatre on the 4th and 5th instant for Faizulab Huzur Pur Nur Faiz Gujur Janab Nawab Saheb of Hyderabad (Deccan) which turned out to be the second accused Mohmed Yakub the motor cleaner. On the first day the two accused went to the Coronation Theatre and presented the proprietor with a leather suit case and a pair of boots. They had donned embroidered clothing which as well as the presents turned out to be borrowed properties. Some merchants were specially invited at the show by the theatre proprietor whom, it is alleged, the accused induced to part with Rs. 500.

JAMSHEDI NOWROZE DAY.

N. M. WADIA CHARITIES.

Yesterday being the Jamshedi Nowroze Festival the Parsis of Bombay held a number of social gatherings at various places. Jamshed, the celebrated King of ancient Iran (Persia) observed the New Year Day, better known as Nowroze, as the greatest National and Official Festival. From the time of King Jamshed till the present day, about 5000 years have elapsed, and all the Persians, including the present day Parsis recognise that day as the greatest of National days. On this most auspicious day; the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities celebrated the Commemoration Day of the founder of these Charities at his family house, at Jehangir Baugh, Government Gate Road, Parel. There was a very large and representative gathering in evidence. In the sports, that were specially organized for the occasion, a number of boys and girls (irrespective of cast and creed) representing different schools took part. The most interesting item in sports which evoked great amusement was the "Musical Chair" race. In the Tug-of-War race, (18 girls vs. 11 boys) both the parties exhibited a commendable display of their phisique. In the end, Mrs. Jerbai Dhanjibhai Batlliwalla delivered a number of prizes to the winners. The Band of the boys of the St. Mary's High School was in attendance on the occasion. After the partaking of refreshments by the guests, the function of the evening came to a successful close.

The statement of account showing the N. M. Wadia Charities for the year 1919-20 will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

"THE GOLD DIGGERS."

MISS ADELE BLOOD AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Avery Hopwood's farce "The Gold Diggers" which Adele Blood and T. Daniel Frawley are to produce at the Excelsior theatre on Saturday night and Sunday matinee, is a play that made New York laugh for two solid years and is now entertaining patrons of high comedy and farce from Seattle to Miami.

"The Gold Diggers" was produced by David Belasco at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. Adele Blood will play the role of the chief 'gold digger' in this bright, frothy play. Helen Barnes, Betty Barnicoat, Dorris Kemper, Mary Adams and Florence Roberts will assist Miss Blood in the 'gold digging' episodes throughout three acts.

The clever lines in "The Gold Diggers," some of which might be said to be 'cleverly risque, are one of its features. The story tells in vivid form the life of a chorus girl who, is striving for success in New York and who, while she is not really a bad girl, takes most everything that comes her way and perhaps a little more. Some of the funny things that enter into the everyday life of the chorus girl are told in the Hopwood farce in a way that will, to use the Broadway slang, 'make even a parson laugh.' There is a serious strain running through "The Gold Diggers" but its moral rather lies smouldering—it doesn't burn brightly.

All in all, Mr. Hopwood's clever farce is a play that should have its appeal in as well as on Broadway or any place else.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

HINDUS IN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A Poona correspondent writes:—

A novel attempt at approaching some of the controversial social problems was made in Poona recently when on the invitation of Mr. Hingnekar, the organiser, a small round-table conference was held in Kibe Wada. The chosen representatives of the Mahar and Mang communities were present. The chairman of the Brahmin Sabha, Poona, and its Secretary, though in their individual capacity, were present at the meeting and took part in the deliberations along with men like Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Maratha community and Mr. Manurkar, a leading Lingayat gentleman. Mr. V.R. Shinde was voted to the chair

The subject matter of the day was the use of public places such as Dharmashalas, schools meetings, markets, wells etc. The spokesmen of the depressed classes demanded that all these public places must be thrown open to the depressed classes people, a right which is at present denied to them. This demand was admitted in principle by all gentlemen of the higher castes and then each item was discussed in detail. After some discussion it was agreed that boards should be placed at public Dharmashalas indicating that they are open to all including the depressed classes. This event should be proclaimed through the neighbouring village by tom-tom village officers should be directed to see that nobody obstructed the depressed classes in the right of their enjoyment.

As regards public schools it was suggested that Government should stop the grant of those aided schools that do not throw their doors open to all classes. The leaders of the depressed classes contended that under the new law of compulsory primary education they would be obliged to send their children to schools. But how can this be effected if all the public schools and aided schools were not open to their children? The depressed class representatives stated that they would not tolerate any invedious distinctions in school rooms. The Brahmin gentleman admitted the force of this demand, but some of them held that aided schools must be treated differently.

As for the public meetings, reading rooms, markets, law courts, and railway stations, even now the people of the depressed classes are not quite barred and hence this question could not be treated as serious. However, it was suggested that people of depressed classes should not hold themselves back through over courtesy or timidness and the higher class people should not slight or discourage their brothers in religion. The depressed classes, however, in turn were asked with great emphasis to discontinue the observance of untouchability amongst themselves and to be more clean in their habits.

The question of public wells, pipes, tanks etc., was a very difficult one indeed. The leaders of the Mahars and Mangs urged that these places too ought to be open to them. But most of the Brahmins present were in no mood to listen to this proposal, while some of them showed strong disapproval. But Mr. V. R. Shinde and Mr. Manurkar admitted this demand too as worthy to be conceded.

Although it was a purely deliberative meeting, it is to be hoped that such meeting will help a great deal in clearing the aid. There was no question of pollution by touch at the meeting, as all the people assembled took seats on a common "jajam."

WEST-END CINEMA.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

A film full of excitement, love and intrigue, one well worth seeing, is "Under Two Flags" now being exhibited at the West End Cinema. The setting of the play is Algiers where the French are engaged in a guerilla warfare with some roving tribes of the desert, governed by a powerful Sheik, who, for his own ends, is desirous of making a treaty with the French. Stationed in Algiers is a regiment Chasseurs who have adopted Cigarette, a gi half French and half Arab, as their mascot Along drifts an unknown man. He enlists as Corporal Victor. He holds aloof from Cigarette thereby making her intensely interested in him. One day, during an attack of fever he discloses the fact that he is an Englishman of high birth. Soon after he incurs the displeasure of the French commandant and unjustly accused of treason. Meanwhile Cigarette disappears into the desert with the Sheik. She learns that Victor is to be shot at dawn and the volley of the firing party is to be the signal for an Arab uprising against her beloved France. Cigarette stabs the Sheik to escape his amorous advances, secures a horse and flees to Algiers. She warns the General of the rising proves Victor's innocence and, with the reprieve, rushes off to the fort to save him. We see Victor taken from his cell to face the firing party. It is a tense moment. Cigarette rides like the wind, while the Arab tribesmen ride pell-mell across the desert to attack the fort on the agreed signal. It will not do to disclose the ending which must be seen on the screen.

The film gives us several glimpses of life in Algiers, some stirring episodes of life in the desert and scenes of the sumptuous splendou of the Sheik's household.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 21.

The centre of the Western depression lies to-day over Central India West and fairly general rain has fallen in the Central districts of the Central Provinces. There has also been local rail in Tenasserim with few falls in Bombay, Deccan, West Hyderabad, Malabar. Chief amounts are Saugore a quarter of an inch, Seoni Chanda a half, Pachmarhi, Cochin three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Hyderabad and Central Provinces East.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY IN KONKAN DISTRICTS.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, writes:—

As it has been found that the Konkan Districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba have uptil now made very little progress in cooperation it has been considered necessary to make a thorough enquiry into the economic conditions of these districts with a view to find out the cause of their backwardness and the remedies for their removal by cooperative measures and also to investigate into the possibilities of introducing such lines of cooperative activities as would be found best suited to the conditions of these districts. Accordingly the Standing Committee of the Institute invited suggestions from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the Director of Agriculture and also deputed the Honorary Secretary to Ratnagiri to submit a report after holding a preliminary enquiry. The Standing Committee, thereafter, considered the letter received from the Registrar, the questionnaire sent by the Director of Agriculture and the preliminary report submitted by the Honorary Secretary and have appointed a Committee consisting of Prof. R. M. Joshi, Mr. S. K. Bole and Rao Bahadur D. A. Vichare for making an enquiry on the above lines in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba and submitting a report to the Standing Committee. The Committee is empowered to coopt two additional local members from each district while making enquiry there. The work of enquiry will commence from 31st March Vengurla. Persons interested in the above enquiry or wishing to give evidence before the Committee are requested to communicate to the Hon. Secretary of the Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD MILL SITUATION

MAHAJAN'S REQUEST FOR PANCH SYSTEM DISREGARDED.

Behen Ansuya Sarabhai in a letter to the mill-workers of Ahmedabad informs them of the decision arived at in a meeting held on the 16th instant, that at the said meeting millworks comprising of those who belong to the Mahajan and those who do not belong to it) resolved that it deplored the attitude of the mill-owners who had decided on a reduction of 20 per cent. in the workers' wages without consulting the Mahajan, and further resolved that if the principle of settlement by *Panch* as asked for by the Mahajan was not accepted by the mill-owners by the 24th instant, the meeting advised the workers to receive their wages on the 31st instant, and go away to their villages quietly.

In the letter the workers are reminded of the principle of settlement by *Panch* which was in vogue for the past four years and exhorts the workers to remain firm and carry out the above resolution passed at the meeting of the 16th instant.

WORKERS' SELF IMPOSED FINE.

At a meeting of the representatives of Throstle Department (Raipur Group) Ahmedabad held on the 15th instant it was decided that as the workers had struck work on the 10th instant, unjustly, each worker was prepared to pay voluntarily a fine of annas four by way of penalty. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to Behen Ansurya Sarabhai who expressed her satisfaction at the repentence of the workers, and says she will be glad to continue her services for the cause of Ahmedabad labour.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of the Railwaymen of India I lay this protest against the attempts of the office-bearers of the Trade Union Congress to drag the working men of India into party politics. I have always advised the Railwaymen to keep aloof of the political movements in the country. The Railwaymen have enough of work to do for themselves, their own difficulties and disabilities are large enough to absorb all their energies. Their position and work are altogether from those of the political parties. My advice to the Railwaymen has been to remain neutral towards all political parties, and I am glad Railwaymen generally accept these lines for their own movement. The Unions of the B B and C. I. Ry. workmen and of the G. I. P. Railway have expressly authorized me to raise this protest. I know the men belonging to the other railways in India generally hold similar views.

The action of the Trade Union Congress Office-bearers in electing Srijut C. R. Das as President of the T. U. Congress, coupled with the appeal made last year by the General Secretary, Diwan Chaman Lal, to the Indian National Congress, gives some grounds to the Railwaymen to apprehend that the Trade Union Congress might be dragged into the politics of the Indian National Congress. Such a course will be strongly resented to by the Railwaymen, and I appeal to Deshbandhu C. R. Das to let the Labour Movement of India maintain its neutrality towards all political parties in India.

As Government have frequently shown their sympathies towards the Labour movement of India, there is no need for this movement joining hands with the political movements of any shape. The sympathies of the Government are evident from the most recent legislation on Workmen's Compensation, and from their promise to take early measures for passing legislation for the establishment in India of Joint Industrial Councils consisting of an equal number of Railway Officers and of elected representatives of Railwaymen, together with the Central Wages Board, the National Wages Board, etc., on the lines adopted in the English Railways Act of 1921. As soon as the promised legislation is passed, it is hoped the complaints against Railway Companies not recognising Railway Unions will cease automatically.—Yours, etc.

CHANDRIKA PRASADA,
Vice-President,
All-India Railwaymen's Second Conference Ajmere, March 19.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

There has been no improvement in the tone of the market to-day and the business has continued on a restricted scale. Cottons remain steady with little business passing. There is hardly any change in the jutes Howrah and Clive standing at about yesterday's levels. In the higher priced stocks there were no transactions. Coals showed no change in prices with a few deals recorded. Miscellaneous section had no special features. Teas have been enquired for at firmer prices with a fair amount of business resulting. The Imperial Banks and the Government bonds remained firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 61, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 102/6, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 102, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 102/7.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 4/13 discount, Tata Industrial Bank 8/8 disc., Imperial Bank fully paid 1350.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 64, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 83.

Cotton:—Dunbar 238, Keshoram 7, Tinnevelly 8/4.

Jute: Clive 33/10, Craig 7, Gourepore pref 86, Howrah 42, Howrah pref 97, National 281/8, Reliance 47, Union 410, Waverly 10/4.

Coal:—Burrakur 36/8, Damagurriah 10/6 Gopalichuck 9/12, Nazira 7/10, Standard 67/8.

Miscellaneous:—Cement, Bengal Poyybies 5/4, C. P. Cement 3/14, Indian Iron and Steel 52, Kumardhubi Engineering 3, Marshalls India Ltd. 6/8, Indo-Burma Tin 7/2, Purneah Rice 5, New Pioneer Sugar annas 8.

Tea Atal Tea 10, Bishnauth 21/8, Central Cachar 90, Hathikhira 13/10.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one thirty-two pence and Demand Bills were one shilling four and one sixteenth pence.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN PUNJAB.

COMPLETE HARTAL OBSERVED ON THE 18TH

(From the Secty., Congress Publicity Bureau)

LAHORE, Mar. 19.

Rawalpindi.—On the 15th March a public meeting was held in Ganj Mandi, under the presidency of L. Jamiat Rai, and resolution congratulating S. Mihtab Singh and others on their release were passed.

Multan, March 17.—M. Mohammad Ramzan, M. Hayat Khan, and M. Faiz Ahmed, National Volunteers, who were sentenced to one year's imprisonment last year, were released to-day. We have learnt from them that they were confined to solitary cells for six months without rhyme and reason.

Gurdaspore.—A punitive police post is located in Bura-Dalla to suppress the national spirit of the villagers. We have already sent many reports to the Press concerning the highhandedness of the authorities in this matter. To-day we are informed, that Sardar Jhenda Singh, Jaththe Dar, was summoned to the Police-Station and was threatened with arrest under section 107 for molesting the Khatris. Sardar Saheb answered, "They trouble nobody. It is against their principles. The movement teaches us to be kind even to our enemies what to say of friends." After this he was allowed to go home.

The deputation for the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund reached Dina Nagar on the 15th March. It was given a hearty reception. Shrimati Amar Kaur made an appeal for the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund in a meeting of the ladies. Rupees 26 were collected at the spot. Rs. 56 were collected afterwards.

Province.—We have received many letters to-day from different parts of the province to the effect that a complete Hartal was observed there on the 17th or the 18th March. These letters are very encouraging We might give here the names of some places, where a successful Hartal was observed. Ferozpur, Gurdaspore, Mianwali, Bhawani, Raikot, etc.

Kasur.—On the 13th of March a Tehsil peon went to the village Daleri (Kasur) and attached one buffalo and one cow of S. Jivan Sing, Jaththe Dar, the Sardar Sahib had been sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 by the court of M. Zahuruddin Ajnala, but the attachment warrant was issued from the court of the 1st Class Magistrate Amritsar for a fine of Rs. 150.

In the same way one buffalo and one bullock of S. Bora Singh, who is still in jail, was attached.

The houses of S. Ram Singh, S. Budh Singh, and S. Javind Singh, were searched to realise their fines, but nothing worth attaching was found.

BENGAL TRADE UNIONS CONFERENCE.

The Joint Hony. Secy. of the Bengal Trade Unions Federation writes from Calcutta:—

A conference of the representatives from different Labour Unions in Bengal was held in the Employees' Association on Sunday (18th March) afternoon under the auspices of the Bengal Trade Unions Federation. Representatives from the following Unions took part in the proceedngs:—Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Associaton, Indian Seamen's Union, Employees' Association, Nadia Rayats Association, Howrah Labour Union, Railway Porters Association, Kankinarah Labour Union, Bhatpara Jute Workers Association, Posbak-O-Bastira Byabashayi Karmachari Samity etc. Mr. H. W. B. Moreno presided.

Messrs. N. C. Sen, H. W. B. Moreno, M. Daud, S. C. Bhattacharjee, Mujibar Rahman, B. N. Biswas and Mukunda Lall Sircar were elected as delegates to attend the third session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Lahore to represent the views of Bengal as per the following programme among other matters, as decided at the meeting:—

1. To fix a lump sum as fee as per the numerical strength of Unions for the purpose of affiliation to the All-India Trade Union Congress,
2. To initiate an Organising Committee to tour throughout the different provinces of India to help Unions,
3. To start a Journal,
4. To take up "All-India" Labour questions with the Central Government.
5. To establish a Committee of the All. India Trade Union Congress in England to look after the interests of Indian Labour in general.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

An entertainment will be given to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, President of the Islam Gymkhana, and his portrait will be unveiled in the Gymkhana pavilion to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. His Highness the Aga Khan will perform the unveiling ceremony.

THE KHILAFAT ACCOUNTS.

We received a statement of the total income and expenditure of the Central Khilafat Committee for the years 1921 and 1922 last night too late for publication in to-day's paper. It will appear in to-morrow's issue and later on we hope to publish the detailed accounts for the two years which have been the subject of so much ill-natured and misleading comment in the Anglo-Indian Press.

BANQUET TO LORD INCHCAPE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

His Excellency, Lord Reading gave a banquet this evening at the Viceregal Lodge in honour of Lord and Lady Inchcape. Eighty guests were present including Lord and Lady Rawlinson, Right Hon. Sastri, members of Executive Council and Legislature and high officials. Lord Reading proposed the health of Lord Inchcape.

Lord Inchcape responding made an excellent after-dinner speech.

PURE SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

Mr. M. Pickthall visited the premises of the Scale Adjusting and Manufacturing Works, and was shown many specimens of the delicate and accurate scientific work of the company. He was surprised and greatly pleased with what he saw, and expressed a hope that the enterprise would become known throughout India, so that the proprietors might attain the success they deserve.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

SALT-BILL INTRODUCED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The main feature of to-day's short proceedings in the Council of State was t important announcement made by th leader of the House regarding the Finan Bill. Before the meeting commenced some of the non-official members were speculating on the attitude that the Governor-General would adopt in regard to the Bill. This speculation was set at rest soon after the questions. The Secretary laid on the table a copy of the Indian Finance Bill as passed yesterday by the Legislative Assembly. Sir Mahommed Shafi, the leader of the House, handed over a recommendation made by the Governor-General to the Council of State under section 67 (B) of the Government of India Act. It was that the Council do pass the Bill in the form in which it was passed by the Assembly but with certain amendments. Notices of these amendments were then given by Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary, the effect of which he said was to bring the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly in a line with the recommendation made by the Governor-General and the main amendment was to fix the duty on salt at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, the rest being consequential changes. Mr. Cook next intimated he would move for consideration of the Bill on Friday.

Mr. Samaldas referred to the absence certain members who were expected in Delhi on Friday evening. He therefore, suggested that the Bill be taken for consideration on Saturday.

Mr. Raza Ali, Mr. Sukhbir Sinha and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy were for having discussion on Friday. The sense of the House was to have the discussion on Friday and it was accordingly agreed to.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy asked as to the procedure of moving amendments to a Bill recommended by the Governor-General. The President stated that the procedure was the same as on other Bills.

GRAND NATIONAL

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Gerald L. was scratched for the Grand National at 3-59 yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Alterations in the probable starters for the Lincolnshire Handicap are given below. (Last alterations and the list of the probable starters were issued on March 20th and 18th, respectively):—

Crubenmore (Archibald.)
Westmead (Beary.)
Tomahawk (R. Jones.)
Scamp (Spear.)
Miss Junior (Lynch.)
Pizarro (Ramsden.)
George Drake (Doyle.)—Reuter.

LINCOLNSHIRE RESULTS.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Lincolnshire resulted as follows:—

1. White Bud.
2. Roman Bachelor.
3. Soval.

—Reuter.

OPEN AIR SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a programme of Open-Air Sports was arranged on Sunday, the 18th instant at the New Compound, Tardeo. Nearly 65 boys took part in sports, and 25 successful players were awarded prizes.

KHOJA PANJEBHOY CLUB.

The 22nd annual meeting of the Khoja Panjebhoy Club was held on the 18th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy, when the annual Report of the Club was read and adopted unanimously in which special thanks were conveyed to H. H. the Aga Khan for his yearly donation of Rs. 3,600. The members then elected the members of the Committee according to the new rules.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 11th week of the current year the total mortality 977 was 172 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 41.63. The mortality for the 11th week of 1922 was 744 and the death-rate 32.90, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) was 1,006 and the death-rate 49.21.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 12 and from the diseases of the respiratory system 368 as against 6 and 338 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 181 were among infants under one year of age; 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small-pox caused 60 attacks (including 1 harbour case) and 22 deaths. Plague caused 80 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 72 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 370 as against 336 in the 11th week of 1922 and 334 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918—1922).

Cawnpore Municipal elections for Moslem wards began on Monday morning with unusual excitement and liveliness. Khalafatists who have been showing a good deal of activity and carrying on a vigorous propaganda have secured only 4 seats out of a total number of 10 in the new Board.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 22, 1923.

QUO VADIS.

We have to confess, with apologies to the correspondents concerned, that we have suppressed certain letters on both sides concerning the "Malkana Rajput" controversy and shall publish no letters on that subject for the future. Our original idea in publishing the telegrams on both sides and opening a correspondence on the subject was fully to ventilate the matter in dispute and, by giving all shades of opinion in our columns, to furnish a symposium from which our readers could deduce a just opinion, and in which they could perceive the wickedness (from the religious point of view) and madness (from the political point of view) of a controversy to brand thousands of human beings with the mere name of this or that religion, as if they were unthinking cattle to be "owned" by this or that denomination. Religion is from within; it may be generated and fostered, but can never be imposed, from without; and the mere idea of a *campaign* of wholesale conversion merely for the sake of making nominal adherents to any religion (our own included) has always been repugnant to us. It seemed to us that it would be a good thing for the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unanimity if at least one nationalist paper gave an open platform to both sides. The increasing bitterness of the letters which keep reaching us, however, and the tendency, observable in many of the letters from the Hindu side, to attack us personally, as if we had been showing favour to our co-religionists, show that we were wrong; and we have, therefore, decided—with no great reluctance, we confess—to close our columns to all letters, telegrams and appeals concerning the conversion or the reconversion of Malkana Rajputs which cannot be regarded as "news."

It is with very great regret that we hear on all hands of bickerings between Hindus and Muslims, and are forced to recognise how fragile was the structure of Indian unity which Mahatma Gandhi, with the strong assistance of the brothers Shaukat and Mohamed Ali, was able to erect. Mahatma shortly before his imprisonment admitted that he had thought that Indians had imbibed the truth of his religious teaching far more widely than turned out to be the case. But so long as Mahatma was at liberty to preach and teach, that truth which was the only solid base for Indian Unity was spreading constantly and deepening among the people. Now there is no All-India leader capable of supplying the requisite inspiration; indeed, the trouble seems to us to be that there is no All-India leader left. There are several men whose names are known all over India, but not one whom all India (or even all Muslims, or all Hindus) would obey or listen to with reverence. It is a fact that Government, by the imprisonment of Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali—a combination which was absolutely irresistible and to which the splendid work for Hindu-Muslim Unity achieved in the years 1920 and 1921 is mainly due—has dealt the national movement a heavy blow. We should have thought that a sense of shame at least, if not of reverence for the Mahatma's teaching (it is the failing of some distinguished Indian gentlemen to think themselves as good, as wise and as far-seeing as Mahatmaji) would have withheld the men who claim to be the nation's leaders from allowing the full effect of the blow to be seen by the opponents. It could have been concealed and soon repaired—it could still be repaired if all parties in the nationalist camp would but agree to lift their hearts and minds above mere communal considerations, and set them firmly on the goal of India's good. Mrs. Naidu's suggestion that all other work should be laid aside for a while, and every effort directed to restore national unity is good; but it is no use telling people to give up their quarrels while their hands are idle. First rouse enthusiasm in them for the goal of India's struggle, revive in them the vision which Mahatma gave them, and then—at once—set them to work.

THE VISAPUR SCANDAL.

The imprisonment of political leaders and workers during the last two years and more has served the purpose of drawing the attention of the public to the essentially harsh, and in not a few cases, inhuman, character of the treatment meted out to prisoners in Indian jails. Among the revelations made in this connection those in respect of the notorious Visapur Jail made by, among other ex-prisoners, Messrs. Govindji Vasanji, Bhojraj M. Ajvani and Veremal V. Gurdasani filled the public mind with horror. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the conditions prevailing in that jail and the Committee submitted its report to Government in November last but, for reasons best known to themselves, the report was sent to the Press only on Tuesday last. Considering the composition of the Committee, with its official president, Mr. H. L. Painter, Commissioner, C.D., another official member and only one Indian non-official, it was not expected that the report would be a very satisfactory one from the point of view of the discovery of the true state of affairs. It is, as a matter of fact, a whitewashing report. Nevertheless, considering the character of the Committee, its findings are startling enough to carry the conviction home to a dispassionate reader that the only way of mending the Visapur jail is to end it. We request every dispassionate reader to read the report and ask the question to himself whether the state of things it only half reveals should be allowed to continue a day longer if considerations of humanity are at all to govern the treatment given to erring and misguided human beings. We shall examine the report in greater detail on a later occasion. Having regard to the information that has been supplied to us, we can only say for the present that the report is, in many respects, an understatement of things as they are. Nevertheless, as we have stated, the condemnation of the jail system contained in it, by implication, if not by direct statement, is vehement and distressing enough to impel every right-thinking man not to rest until the Visapur jail is ended out of existence.

The Committee gives only one example of actual violence. And what an example it is! As a result of the assault by Subrao, the notorious warder of the "Chakki Shed" one prisoner, Alam, "was so badly injured that he is still under medical treatment, suffering from deep-seated abscess caused by the jabbing strikes of a baton. Of the others one (Dosu) died in a few hours after he was assaulted, another (Ak) was so seriously hurt that he had to be kept in hospital till the 11th August and was not in the Medical Officer's opinion fully restored to health then, while the third (Puno) was less seriously damaged but was also under medical treatment up to the 11th August." The Committee "cannot avoid the conclusions, in view of the cumulative effect of the evidence before us, that the Jailor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon were ultimately morally responsible for the tragic consequences of these most culpable acts of violence". Subrao and his two subordinates have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while the Committee thinks that "departmental action should be taken in regard to the conduct of the two officials above mentioned". Will the Director of Information inform the public if and what "departmental action" has been taken in the matter? Though the Committee regards this as the only example of actual violence resulting in serious injury, it proceeds to make the following significant remark which is sufficiently eloquent comment itself: "But 'Nemo Repente Fit Turpissimus,' and it is impossible to resist the inference that the "Chakki" shed must have been the scene of a good deal of rough treatment from the time of the advent of Subrao (i.e., for about a year), even if up to the time of the assault on the Hur prisoners no individual had been hurt badly enough to require medical treatment."

Another strong condemnation of the jail is contained in the following remarks of the Committee: "We think that so far as possible a certain maximum total (say, 1,200) of prisoners should not be exceeded, and that only persons accustomed to hard manual labour and, comparatively speaking, a rough life should be sent to a prison of the type of Visapur. In no circumstances should persons of the educational and social status of—for example—Govindji Vasanji (witness No. 2) or whose standard of life is more or less similar, be sent to Visapur. It is, we think, to be regretted that persons of this class have been sent there in the past. We also consider that no individual should, unless there are special reasons, be kept at this prison for more than a certain maximum period (say, a year or two) continuously." The Jail Department of the Government of Bombay could not have been unaware of the conditions in Visapur Jail. Why then were Messrs. Govindi Vasanji, Ajvani and Gurdasani sent to this jail? Will Mr. Hayward vouchsafe an explanation? Or, will he let the public form its own conclusion in view of the revelations of the Painter Committee? For the rest, we draw particular attention to the remarks of the Committee about the latrine parade, the arrangements for night within barracks, and the use of bel chain. There is no human being who will read the account given in this part of the Report with any other feeling but that of horror and amazement. The question that naturally arises is whether there is any civilised country in the world which can supply a parallel to the conditions prevailing in Visapur Jail. More amazing is the attempt made by the Committee to explain away what can only be described as barbarous methods. Would such a state of things be tolerated in any other civilized country? Would a similar Committee in any other country, finding a similiar state of things, seek to explain it away in the manner the Painter Committee has done? Why, then, does such a state of things obtain in India and why does a Government Committee not condemn it outright? The only explanation in our opinion, is that in India the life of an Indian is considered cheap.

Notes of the Day

Salt Tax Rejected.

The Government of India courted defea when they proposed, in a spirit of utter callousness, to enhance the salt tax and they should not be surprised if the Assembly has turned down the proposal. The official members left no stone unturned to induce the Assembly to accept the enhancement, but be it said to their credit that they refused, this time at least, dance to the official tune, though the non official members must share the blame in that they failed in their duty by not reducing several bloated budget grants. The official plea that "every avenue for reduction had been most narrowly examined" can be seen to be a most hollow one when is remembered that the crushing military expenditure is retained practically at its old level in the budget. For the last few years the Government of India have been making a rake's progress and it is futile on their part now to complain that even after retrenchments they could not meet their expenditure. Instead of applying the axe where it should have been applied, they have been proposing to heap burdens upon barcens on the back of the already overburdened tax payer. It was insulting to the intelligen as well as the self-respect of the non-offici members to exhort them as did the official members to take courage in both hands and to agree to the enhancement of the salt tax. Summary rejection of the proposal was the only way open to the Assembly to compel the Government India to turn a new leaf in their finan cial career before it was too late Though there has been some talk official quarters of the impossibility of forgoing the tax and of the possibility the Viceroy restoring it in case of its rejection by the Assembly, Lord Readin would be committing a political blunder of the first magnitude if he were to defy public opinion in this manner. The country will never be reconciled to the tax and will not forgive the authors of it. If the Government of India must needs cover up the uncovered deficit they must agai review the expenditure side of their budget, especially the military portion of it, and try to make both ends meet. They have themselves to thank for their plight to day and it is time they made an hones attempt to set their house in order.

Mockery of Responsible Government.

A Delhi message states that the Viceroy has referred to the Council of State the Bill to enhance the salt tax which has been rejected by the Legislative Assembly. He evidently prefers this procedure to that of certify ing at once that the tax is "essential to th discharge of his responsibilities"—as he has full power to do. But reference of a mone bill to the Council of State which possesses no control over money bills, is a dodge which will deceive no one. It is a camouflag pure and simple and an outrage on "representative Government." What greater mockery of the "Reforms" can there be than the reiterated attempts of the Delhi bureaucracy to defy the will of the Assembly? Let those, who hug to their bosoms the delusion that their cooperation is advancing the progress of the country, note how the bureaucracy has been behaving in respect of the Public Services Commission and the Salt Tax, which have been universally condemned. Our London correspon dent says that profound disgust has been created at the Viceroy's certification of th grant for the Public Services Commission rejected by the Assembly and surprise is expressed that the Assembly members, if not resigning, did not walk out of the Council Chamber as a protest against this mockery of responsible Government. But who ever expected our cooperating friends who have pocketed so many insults hitherto to act consistently with the self-respect of their country?

Iraq—and Oil.

Writing on the recent debate in the Commons on Mesopotamia, the "New Leader" says:—

"The demand for evacuation (even if it cannot be instantaneous) came from every quarter of the House, and the only resistance was from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who pleaded that our rule should continue not in the interest of the immense Arab majority, but for the sake of the tiny Chaldean Christian minority. Mr. Bonar Law revealed his own intention to quit with dry Scottish humour, and disposed once for all of the nauseating plea that we are bound in honour to stay. The fact is, of course, that the Arabs never wan ted our rule, that our "coupon" king Feisal was foisted upon them by intrigue, and is maintained only by our subsidies and our bombing 'planes. Repeated revolts, both in Iraq proper and in Mosul, have made the pretence that we stay there to keep faith with the Arabs, too ridiculous even for Parliamentary use. The discovery that our honour is not so deeply involved as the too-scrupulous ex-Premier believed, has been greatly assisted by another revelation. It is now known to be doubtful whether oil really does exist in Mosul in paying quantities, and even if it does, transport is a problem. That is the new fact. During the war, a reverend Canon of Bagdad, who went about preaching a crusade against the Turks, used to say, with all the prestige of an official propagandist, that there was oil enough in Bagdad to pay the whol cost of the war. It is only the other day that Mr. Lloyd George was talking of the "rich deposits" of Mosul. In this well-ordered world rewards and responsi bilities are nicely adjusted. We were deceived about the oil, but in the same moment it is revealed to us that our burdened conscience is free also of its debt to the Arabs. We trust that thi good news will be telegraphed to Angora before the Turks reject the Treaty of Lausanne. For we cannot wholly forget that only last month Lord Curzon seemed still to labour under the belief that honour and the League of Nations forbade us to budge from Mosul. It would be a tragedy if war were to break out because some subordinate had forgotten to communicate to his Lordship the latest geological reports. If there is no oil, does anyone seriously mind if Turkey takes—the Kurds?"

The Akali Leaders' Case.

The judgment of Nawab Aslam Hayat Khan, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, in the Sikh leaders' case is hardly a convincing document and even a cursory perusal of it gives the impression that the nominal punishment of six months and sixteen days' simple imprisonment, terminating with the rising of the Court, imposed on Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh and his colleagues, was meant merely to propitiate official prestige. The Magistrate says: "I am not concerned in this case with the question as to who is entitled to the possession of the disputed lands nor with the fact of mere constructive possession. I have to consider on the material before me as to who was in actual possession of the disputed lands between the 20th and 26th August 1922 and to decide accordingly." This, on the face of it, was a wrong attitude on the part of the Magistrate to take. He admits later on in his judgment that the Mahant was merely the manager of the Gurdwara and that he had agreed, under the settlement of 31st January 1921, to work under a local Committee appointed for the purpose by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The Mahant being thus only a nominee or agent of the latter Committee, his so-called "possession" could not invalidate the rights of the Committee in respect of the Gurdwara and the lands attached to it. The Magistrate dare not deny that the Committee had become the rightful owner of the Gurdwara through the free consent of the Mahant before the events noticed came to pass. In these circumstances it is preposterous to suggest that the members of the Committee were "criminally trespassing" when they proceeded to the Gurdwara grounds disregarding the Mahant's prohibitory orders. The entire judgment is, thus, in our opinion, misconceived and the conviction and sentence have no legs to stand upon. It is apparent that the Court, while it had no intention to inflict any real suffering on the accused, wanted merely to let the stain of conviction remain with them. We do not think, however, that the esteem in which Sardar Mahtab Singh and his colleagues are held by their countrymen all over the Punjab and elsewhere in India will suffer a jot by the so-called conviction. On the other hand, by their true Satyagraha, they have set a unique example to their countrymen to follow.

Kumri Marathas.

The Mysore Durbar would do well to enquire if there is any basis for the complaint of the Kumri Marathas, an agricultural community who migrated to Mysore State from North Kanara in the last decade, that forest officials of the State are unlawfully preventing members of the community, who have grown home-sick and wish to return to their ancestral homesteads, from returning to Kanara. It is true that prior to the migration of these Kumri Marathas to Mysore territory, the Mysore State discharged all their financial obligations and helped them in other ways to settle down in the State. But, it is reported that those Marathas, who are anxious to return to their former homes, are willing to discharge whatever obligations they owe to the State, to be able to go back to Kanara. We do not see any reason why the Mysore State should stand in the way of these home-sick people returning to their relatives. The State cannot be said to have purchased the Kumri Marathas, body and soul. If the latter are prepared to discharge their debts to the State, whatever they are, they should be at liberty to go wherever they like. We do not think, however, that it is the Durbar as such which is standing in the way of these poor people. Some petty official or officials must be responsible for this petty tyranny. We hope, however, that the Government of Mysore will institute inquiries in the matter and will voluntarily help these men to return to their original homes.

Bombing on the Frontiers.

We have already referred to the views of the "Manchester Guardian" regarding the bombing on the frontiers. The following is from the "Outlook":—

"The Mahsuds are a savage people. We have been bombing them from the air for some months; the results are officially described as disappointing. We have burned some villages, killed a few cattle, men, women, children. The Germans used to do these things to us who are civilised. Being civilised, we were indignant at their behaviour, and some of us used to talk about lynching German aviators who were brought down, and, of course, protected by the police. The Mahsuds, being on a lower plane of culture, see no harm in miscellaneous murder from the sky. Two of our planes have been captured in Mahsud's territory, and the fighting men and girls rescued our men from the old women, took them into a refuge cave with the other villagers so that the bombs of their comrades might not harm them, and ultimately sent them safely back to our territory. This anecdote proves that the Mahsuds have yet to learn how fiendish a thing it is to bomb an unprotected population. If they should happen to get hold of any of our war propaganda on this subject, their next captives from the R.A.F. will die in slow torment. Another reason for forgetting what we wrote and said and thought in 1914-18."

The Forest Department.

The proceedings of the Forest Rangers' Conference lately held at Dharwar are a very instructive commentary on the working of the Forest Department in this Presidency. The top-heavy department affords few opportunities to the subordinates of rising higher in the service, and bad climate and unhealthy surroundings soon disappoint the men. The President of the Conference had no difficulty in putting his finger on some of the weak spots in the administration. The recent tendency of centralising by appointing a Chief Conservator of Forests on a high salary was naturally condemned, and the Forest Engineering Department, of which so much was made in the Council, according to the President of the Conference, is really a drag on the whole department, and has so far proved to be a total failure, involving large expenditure without adequate return, and even now run at a loss. The forests in this country are not run to get the best out of them, but the appointment of a large number of highly-paid officers is not the proper remedy. The President also put in a plea for training to be given in India rather than in Europe to the higher officers, for the conditions here differ materially from those obtaining elsewhere. A very important point was made in the suggestion that there should be a college where both agriculture and forestry should be taught, as in India owing to the poverty of the people and peculiar conditions obtaining, the one divorced from the other is useless. As it is, the Forest Department is encroaching every day on agricultural tracts, and both these departments are not working in close relationship. In fact there is a sort of rivalry, if not veiled hostility, between these departments, and the only way of benefiting the poor agriculturists in this country is to appoint officers who have a knowledge of both, and who will co-ordinate the activities of the two departments.

ANTI-TURKISH MOVE?

VENIZELOS AS BRITISH GUEST.

VICEROY AND COMMISSION GRANT.

MOCKERY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

COOPERATORS' ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Consternation is created that M. Venizelos is invited by the British Government from Paris as their guest to explain the Greek standpoint and answer any matters that the experts may want elucidated at to-morrow's Turkish Conference at the Foreign Office.

M. Venizelos is not expected to take actual part in the discussions at the Conference.

Lord Curzon and the other anti-Turkish British delegates who broke up the Lausanne Conference will lead to-morrow's Conference. Profound disgust is created here at the Viceroy's certification of the Public Services Commission vote. Surprise is expressed that the Assembly members, if not resigning, did not walk out of the Council Chamber as a protest against this mockery of responsible Government.

DISCUSSION ON TURKISH PROPOSALS.

VENIZELOS IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 21.

M. Venizeles, the Greek ex-Premier, will be in London during the forthcoming discussions between the Allied experts on the Turkish counter-proposals to the Lausanne Draft Treaty. M. Venizelos will not be present at meetings of the experts except when his attendance is requested for the purposes of consultation on certain points affecting Greece. M. Venizelos is expected to reach London tomorrow when the experts will begin their conversations.—Reuter.

LORD CURZON TO PRESIDE.

FRENCH, ITALIAN & JAPANESE DELEGATES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The French, Italian and Japanese delegates to to-morrow's Conference for considering the Turkish counter-proposals, have arrived in London, to-day. The Ambassadors of the respective Delegations will also participate in the conference at which Lord Curzon will preside. The Conference is expected to least a week.—Reuter.

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

INSISTENCE ON SUPPLYING STATEMENTS OF AFFAIRS

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Constantinople.—Replying to the High Commissioner's protest the Angora Government has insisted that foreign companies, in compliance with the new registration law, shall supply the Government with a copy of the Articles of Association, balance sheets, and, in some cases, deposit and guarantee funds. A number of companies have been ordered to present their balance sheets since 1916 for the fixation of war profits. At least twenty per cent of the income-tax will be retrospective to th eArmistice. Failing compliance before 18th March, the companies were threatened with severe penalties, even with suppression.—Reuter.

ARAB STATE.

REMINDER OF LAST PLEDGES.

EX-PREMIERS CROSS SWORDS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In the course of a debate on the Middle East, in the House of Commons, to-day, there was a somewhat sharp exchange of remarks between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith relative to the pledges given to the Arabs by Mr. Asquith's Government which, Mr. Lloyd George suggested, included not only the founding but also the upholding of an Independent Arab State. Both the Liberal leaders agreed as to the desirability of publication of documents on the subject.

MR. LAW'S SNEERING REMARK.

Mr. Bonar Law, who promised to lay on the table what papers it was possible to do, remarked that the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith were a pledge of Liberal reunion.—Reuter.

CABINET COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON IRAQ.

EARLY SUBMISSION FOR DECISION.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

London.—Sir Percy Cox leaves for Bagdad on Friday by air. The report of the Cabinet Committee on Iraq has been completed, and will be presented to the Cabinet immediately. It is pointed out that it is quite incorrect to talk of any decision having been reached, as the recommendations of the Committee must be submitted to the Cabinet for decision before anything can be published.—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF MIDDLE EAST.

ORMSBY-GORE ON BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In the House of Commons, to-day, defending the Government's policy with regard to Mesopotamia, in the course of a debate on the supplementary estimates, Major Ormsby-Gore urged that the Middle East was vital to their communications not only with India but also with Australia. The line from Port Said to Aden was the neck of the Empire. Anything affecting the situation in the Middle East affected the whole future of the Empire; and, it was absolutely impossible to withdraw the troops immediately from Palestine, Constantinople or Mesopotamia, or to allow the Allies to go on alone. But, British policy was that Iraq should be independent, providing for her own defence as soon as possible. The Government would be able to reduce its burden there to vanishing point within a very reasonable distance of time once they had got peace and friendship with Turkey, after which the whole of the Eastern commitments of Britain would assume quite a different outlook.—Reuter.

RAILWAYS IN IRAQ.

"SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS OF BRITISH COMMITMENTS.

Continuing, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies said that the main part of estimates was the final payment in connection with railways which, with effect from March 31st, would be taken over by the Iraq Government; thereby, the British tax-payer would be finishing with those railways. The British were willing to sell railways to the Iraq Government, but they reserved to themselves the right to consider other offers. Even if they decided to evacuate Mesopotamia it should be done with proper appreciation of the viewpoint of King Feisul and the Arab Government. They had to enter into a series of negotiations to ensure that Iraq had a fair chance of providing for her own defence. The British were daily reducing their commitments in Mesopotamia very substantially.

MOSUL.

Referring to Mosul, Major Ormsby Gore said that the Arab representations at Lausanne were unanswerable and the House ought not to go back on such an issue.—Reuter.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES ADOPTED.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The House of Commons adopted the Supplementary Estimates for the Middle East by 268 to 158.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

On the Foreign Exchange, the French francs appreciated, to-day, to 71.90, the Belgian francs 83.15. The sterling on New York was weaker at 4.69¼.—Reuter.

VALUE OF MARK & PRICE OF GOODS.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf reports that the rise of the mark has not yet resulted in decreased prices; on the contrary, while the value of the mark has doubled, the price of goods has trebled. It is stated that the prices of foodstuffs, rents, fuel and lighting have increased 7 per cent. above those in the past fortnight.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S INCARCERATION.

"A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY"

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' CONDEMNATION.

(Associated Press.)

JOHANESBURG, March 21.

The Chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association cables that a mass meeting was held there on the eve of the anniversary of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and recorded deep sense of disapprobation against the action of the Government removing from society the greatest preacher of non-violence in the modern world. This inhuman British action meant the deprival of 320 millions of people the guidance and counsel of the greatest spiritual leader India has ever produced. The meeting with full sense of responsibility condemned the action as a crime against humanity and trusted Government would vindicate the claims of the sons of liberty and justice by immediately returning to India's bosom her first and foremost son.

HARTAL ALL OVER INDIA.

AT CALICUT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Mar. 19.

The great Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration was celebrated with due solemnity and enthusiasm at Calicut yesterday. In the morning a number of volunteers assembled in the Congress Office and divided themselves into groups for visiting the different parts of the town. They busied themselves throughout the day by enlisting members, hawking khaddar, and making hundi collections for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. The newsboys, selling the first copies of "The Mathrubhumee" were everywhere in evidence and added to the liveliness of the day's programme. By 6-30 p.m. a large number of people had assembled on the beach for the public meeting which had been convened by the Congress Committee. On the motion of Sjt. Ramuni Menon, seconded by Sjt. Hussain, Sjt. U. Gopal Menon was voted to the chair. He said that they the people of Malbar had already sinned in the eyes of the people of the rest of India by their quarrels and neglect of the Congress work. Their sin would have been complete if they had failed to do their duty even on that supreme day. In a powerful speech he then explained at length the significance the day's function and called upon the people of Malabar to forget all their differences and to make a solemn resolve that day to continue the Congress work in Malabar with revived and redoubled energy. He then formally put from the chair the resolution expressing confidence in the Mahatma and urging people to carry on the work he had enjoined on them. Mr. Madhavan Nair seconded the resolution in a few words.

Sjt. Kesava Menon then moved the next resolution expressing sympathy with Janab Abdulrahiman in his sufferings in jail and congratulating him on the manly courage he had shown in not submitting meekly to insult and ill treatment. In doing so he paid a warm tribute to the valuable work which Mr. Rahiman had done, his rare courage and his ardent patriotism. After several speakers had spoken the meeting dispersed amidst great enthusiasm

AT AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Mar. 20.

The Gandhi Week was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The Congress Committee arranged meetings every day in different parts of the town under the presidency of Vir Wamanrao Joshi. On the 18th a grand public meeting was held under the presidency of Vir Wamanrao Joshi. Shriyut Barrister Puntambekar, Pricipal National College, Bombay, Gulsherkhan and others delivered impressive speeches. A resolution of confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, expressing determination to carry on the non-violent struggle till independence is achieved was passed unanimously.

AT HUBLI.

(From our Correspondent.)

Congress Volunteers were busy during the week, hawking khadi from house to house and as the result of their efforts a large stock of the stuff which had been collecting there for the purpose since a very long time has been disposed of. On Sunday morning the leaders themselves were seen going about with Khadi pieces in their hands and vigourously and conscienciously carrying out the sacred duty of trying to clothe the town in the vesture of Freedom. The cotton market, which is the biggest and the busiest business centre of the place, was completely closed and except for the work of a very urgent nature Hartal was observed almost everywhere. A number of men and women observed fast and spent the day in prayer and penitence. In the evening Mahatma's portrait was placed in a decorated palanquin and was taken through the main streets of the town in an imposing procession amidst vigorous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay," "Bande Mataram" etc., from the numerous following. Afterwards there was a public meeting in the Karnatak Press Compound where Messrs. Joshi, Hardikar and others impressed upon the audience the inequitous and insulting nature of the Mahatma's imprisonment, explained to them the critical condition of the present situation and finally exhorted them to set about immediately carrying out the four-fold programme of the Congress if they really and seriously wished their beloved Mahatma to

(Continued on next page.)

"HUMANE" TREATMENT AT VISAPUR JAIL.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

SHOCKING INSTANCE OF VIOLENCE.

PAINTER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We published yesterday a summary of the Visapur Jail Enquiry Committee's Report and the minute of dissent by Ra Bahadur G. K. Chitale.

The following is the full text of the report which was signed by the Committee, consisting of Mr. H.L. Painter, Commissioner, C.D. and Chairman, Mr. G. Monteath, Collector, Ahmednagar, and Rao Bahadur Chitale M.L.C., on 29th November, 1922 and submitted to Government on 30th November 1922:—

We began our enquiry at Visapur at 12 o'clock noon on the 16th of October, and were occupied for three days in the examination of witnesses, the inspection of prison buildings and arrangements both within and without the prison compound, and the interviewing of prisoners engaged on every kind of work as well as of those who were in hospital or were for the time being confined in cells. We concluded our enquiry at Poona on the 8th and 9th November.

We have before us the statements of the following witnesses:—

1. C. H. Brierley, Superintendent of the Prison.
2. Govindji Vasanji Mithaiwala of Bombay, ex-prisoner.
3. Ramsing Kedarnath, a prisoner.
4. Dhondo Ganu Yelavande, a prisoner.
5. Hot wd. Shahdad, a prisoner.
6. Hari Gangaram Game, a prisoner.
7. Keshav Maruti, a prisoner (in hospital).
8. Dadu Girappa, a prisoner.
9. Mahadu Arjun, a prisoner.
10. Mohomed Husen, a prisoner.
11. Laxminarayan Hirlal, a prisoner.
12. Amritlingam Nagagopal Mudliar, Jailor.
13. Ratilal Manilal Shah, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
14. P. Desouza, Assistant-Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer.
15. Jamshed Shapurji Sethna, clerk.
16. Amulrai Isarsingh - Sobhani, ex-prisoner.

The statements of these witnesses are attached to this report. No others came forward, although ample opportunity and notice were given, and we would note in this context the following facts. Messrs. Govindji Vasanji, Bhajraj M. Ajvani, and Veromal V. Gurdasani were informed by Government through the local authorities in ample time of the date fixed for the enquiry, and told that any evidence they might wish to give would be recorded and that their expenses would be paid. The first named (witness No. 2) duly appeared, and his statement was recorded at length. Mr. Bhojraj informed the Sind authorities that he declined to appear or give evidence, while Mr. Veromal returned no answer to the intimation sent him. Since however Mr. Pahalajani, M.L.C., telegraphed to Mr. Trivedi, M.L.C., and Rao Bahadur Chitale, M.L.C (the latter a member of this Committee). that Messrs. Bhojraj and Veromal would both appear if summoned, the Commissioner in Sind was asked to inform them that they might attend on 8th November at Poona, when their expenses would be paid. Neither of them appeared.

Amulrai Isarsingh Sobhani, an ex-prisoner, resident in Sind, expressed to the Sind authorities his desire to attend and give evidence, and was permitted to do so (witness No. 16) and his expenses were paid, although, since he had been released more than a year ago, he was not, strictly speaking, eligible as a witness, his evidence was however not of much value for the purpose of our enquiry.

Another ex-prisoner Bomonji Pestonji Vaidya applied for permission to give evidence and like Messrs. Bhojraj and Veromal had two opportunities of doing so, but did not appear.

We have before us, in addition to the evidence of the witnesses named above, reports from the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, and the Superintendent of the Prison, extracts from certain newspapers consisting of letters and articles on the subject of the Visapur Prison, and a copy of a pamphlet purporting to have been written by Messrs. Bhojraj and Veromal (above mentioned) and to describe their experiences while confined there.

We attach also copies of the judgment of the Sessions Court in a case of assault and homicide which occurred in the Prison on 30th July, and of the order of commitment made by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the same case.

We concluded our enquiry by paying a visit to the Central Prison at Yeravda, accompanied by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. R. M. Dalziel, for the purpose of making certain comparisons.

In stating our conclusions we confine ourselves to the terms of reference set forth in Government Resolution No. L.C.—229, dated 15th September 1922, Home Department.

A TEMPORARY JAIL.

We may observe, to begin with, that the Visapur Prison is the only one of its kind with which we are acquainted. Although it has been in existence now for over twenty years, its location at Visapur was admittedly for a temporary object, *viz.*, the provision of labour for the construction of an irrigation tank, with the completion of which the *raison d'etra* of the Prison will have disappeared. The work has lasted longer than was expected, and is likely to take not less than three years more, and perhaps longer, but the temporary character of the prison buildings has not been altered although additions to them have been made from time to time. There is no compound wall—the barracks (which are not separated from each other by walls or railings) and yard are surrounded only by a thick cactus hedge of no great height. That being so, it is necessary to adopt methods for the secure confinement of prisoners, especially at night, different from those employed in prisons of a more regular type. These measures are chiefly (i) the use of single or double—in the great majority of cases double—fetters, and (ii) the use of the bel chain when prisoners are locked up for the night. We will deal with these two items in a later paragraph of this report.

"GENERAL MANAGEMENT SATISFACTORY."

We find that the general management of the Prison is satisfactory and efficient, and that any shortcomings are due to circumstances beyond the control of the prison staff, *viz.*, the conditions resulting from the special character of the prison itself and the operation of certain Government Orders. The first, which entail special measures for the security of prisoners we have glanced at above, and will discuss more in detail later. By the second we mean chiefly orders of Government quoted below:—

G. R. (J. D.) No. 6967, dated 26th September 1914, regarding direct confinement in Visapur.

G. R. (J. D.) No. 291, dated 13th January 1916, regarding direct confinement in Visapur.

G. R. (H. D.) No. 4949, dated 19th May 1921, regarding retention in Visapur up to 7 years.

Under these directions all male prisoners from Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum are ordinarily to be sent to this Prison. The effect of these orders has been that on certain occasions the Prison has been overcrowded, and that clothing and equipment have on such occasions been hardly sufficient for the number admitted. The recent release of considerable numbers of prisoners has mitigated these inconvenient results, but the orders referred to are still in effect, and the results therefore liable to recur. We do not of course question the necessity of drafting prisoners from the abovenamed places to some other destination, and accordingly confine ourselves to pointing out how the orders affect prison management at Visapur. We think that so far as possible a certain maximum total (say, 1,200) of prisoners should not be exceeded, and that only persons accustomed to hard manual labour and, comparatively speaking, a rough life should be sent to a prison of the type of Visapur. In no circumstances should persons of the educational and social status of—for example—Govindji Vasanji (witness No. 2) or whose standard of life is more or less similar, be sent to Visapur. It is, we think, to be regretted that persons of this class have been sent there in the past. We also consider that no individual should, unless there are special reasons, be kept at this Prison for more than a certain maximum peroid (say, a year or two) continuously.

"TREATMENT HUMANE."

We find that the treatment of prisoners has been humane, except in the particular case which we will presently deal with, and we observed that the health and physical condition of those who were in the Prison at the time of our inspection were generally good. The number of patients in hospital was not large in proportion to the total number in the Prison. Clothing and blankets are adequate for a normal number of prisoners, but, as we have pointed out, there have been occasions on which the admission of considerable numbers from other places has strained the local resources. And we find further that at the time of our visit—the particular exception referred to above having been drastically dealt with—the treatment of prisoners by the staff left nothing to complain of.

The supply of food is adequate, and the food itself as far as we are able to judge is satisfactory in quality. We had complaints about it from some witnesses but such complaints did not differ much from those made by prisoners at any other prison on the occasion of an inspection, and related chiefly to the kind of grain supplied; some prisoners being used to one kind and some to another we do not think there is adequate ground for complaint (except perhaps in the case of the potato ration which was stopped about a year ago) on this score, nor do we find any justification for complaints regarding the meat and vegetable rations. We notice, however, that the same contractor has been supplying food to this prison for the past twenty years, and while we have before us no evidence of malpractice (and cannot of course take cognizance of rumours), we think it desirable that the contract should be given from time to time to different persons.

A NOTORIOUSLY ROUGH WARDER.

We have stated that the treatment of prisoners has been generally humane, and have referred to a particular exception to this statement, This exception relates to some of the prisoners in the grinding shed—generally called the "Chakki" shed—prior to the date of our visit. This part of the prison, was under the direct supervision of a warder Subrao Ramchandra, who was notoriously rough in his dealings with prisoners. His subordinates of course followed his example. The evidence, which includes Subrao's Service Sheet, shows that he had been repeatedly both warned and punished on account of the way in which he dealt with prisoners in his charge, notwithstanding which he continued his methods with the ultimate result that one prisoner died from the effects of his ill-treatment while others were seriously injuder.

We may observe that this is the only de...

(Continued on page 9.)

SOCIALISATION OF INDUSTRY.

LABOUR MOTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

An extraordinary interest was excited by a Labour motion set down in the House of Commons by Mr. Philip Snowden declaring that the Capitalist system should be gradually superseded by socialisation of industry. All non-Labour parties put down amendments. Shortly before discussion, Mr. Bonar Law announced that in consequence of the importance of the subject Government would allot an additional day for the debate after the Easter.

Mr. Snowden moving the resolution invicted Capitalism and said that Labour did not propose a revolution and opposed confiscation. He denied that there was any analogy between Socialism and Bolshevism.

Mr. Mond set the Opposition ball rolling and defended private enterprise. He contended that State controlled or owned industry was inevitably a failure.

Mr. Snowden also introduced a bill providing for the Nationalisation of land.—Reuter.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE EMPIRE.

STEPS TO CONSULT DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In the House of Lords Baron Strathspey asked the Government to take immediate steps to consult the Dominions with the object of bringing forward definite proposals for the consolidation of the Empire He urged the fact that there should be Dominions' representatives in the British Parliament and that the High Commissioners should have seat in the House of Lords and be invited to be present at the Cabinet meetings dealing with foreign policy. Instead of Colonial conferences every few years there should be daily consultation. The Empire was very rapidly breaking up and he feared the Dominions would become another Ireland unless something was done.

The Duke of Devonshire in reply associated himself with the tribute paid to the war services of the Dominions' troops and reminded Baron Strathspey that the Premier was a Canadian born and that there was strong representatives in the present Government of those who participated in the affairs of the Dominions. He hoped that the date of Imperial and Economic conferences would be announced in a very few days. The Government was considering most far-reaching proposals by which the trade conditions of Britain would be materially improved and the natural resources of the Colonies and the Dominions greatly developed. He was not sure that constitutional reforms of the kind suggested would be the most efficacious manner of achieving the objects which all desired and of bringing the Empire closer together. Before taking any such steps we should at any rate have the views of the Dominions themselves. It would be the earnest duty not only of th Home Government but of all those responsible for the conduct of business of the Dominions to devise if possible still further means by which the Imperial ties might be drawn closer. He hoped that in a relatively few months we would have the pleasure of welcoming the representatives of the Dominions. A large and comprehensive programme would be placed before them. He was confident that the conference would have a beneficial result for the whole Empire.—Reuter.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

C15570A

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In opening the Londonderry Assizes, Justice Wilson announced that there was a marked diminution of crime in the county. The situation there was now practically normal. There had been very great improvement in the relations between the six Northern countries and the counties along the border, especially Donegal, where the Free State had established its authority. People were now able to cross to and fro without the former fear or trepidation.—Reuter.

REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The latest Revenue returns shew a surplus of £119,000,000 sterling over the expenditure; the latter was £159,000,000 sterling under that estimated for twelve months.—Reuter. x

CABLE ITEMS.

There was a serious explosion near Waterford which wrecked the waterworks there, thus cutting off water supply to the workshops and offices of the South Western Railway.—Reuter.

Prince Henry fell from a horse on Tuesday, and sustained a slight concussion. No serious result is anticipated.—Reuter.

Peking.—The Cabinet has completely yielded to Wu Pei Fu's demands and has appointed his candidates Generals Shen Hung Ying and Sun Chang Fang as the acting military Governors of Kwangtung and Fukien respectively.—Reuter.

The Irregulars attempted to destroy the residence of a Cork Solicitor, Mr. Healy, to-day, but the occupants extinguished the flames after two rooms and the staircase had been damaged.—Reuter.

Mr. G. Ballance, late General Manager of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's offices in India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits, left India by the s. s. "China" on last Saturday after 20 years' service in the East, to assume charge of his new duties in their London office. On the eve of his departure the staff presented him with an address.

ASSEMBLY'S OPINION FLOUTED

SALT BILL INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

ANOTHER SNUB TO COOPERATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The enhancement of salt duty has been rejected by the Assembly. It is a result upon which those non-official Indians who successfully met Government opposition and official wirepullings might very well congratulate themselves. In my last message I indicated that the breakdown of the informal conference might enable Government to catch the unwary and the weak to their side and thus carry their proposals; but their efforts were fortunately not very successful. The division on Mr. Shahabudin's motion to increase the salt duty by 12 annas per maund was really an eye-opener to many as to how far Government had canvassed for votes in favour of it on their side. The difference here was only seven, whereas the voting difference on the Democratic Party's amendment for "no increase" in the salt tax was fifteen. This showed how far Government has carried their efforts through their whips. However, all is well that ends well. The Democratic Party and a large number of the nationals deserve the thanks of the country for having wisely turned down the Government proposal to double the salt duty. Now what is to happen? That the Governor-General has decided to ask the Council of State to impose the salt tax. Unbending stubborness appears to be the chief characteristics of Government since the advent of Sir Basil Blackett. The country has unequivocably protected against any the slightest increase in this poor man's commodity. The non-official Indians and Europeans in the Assembly have not only opposed the enhancement but voted against it. But Lord Reading in his anxiety to save India's credit in the world's market has decided otherwise. It is an unjust, inequitous, and inhuman tax against which the people must continue to protect. The deficit of three crores and seventy lakhs is not after all so great as to imperil India's safety and prestige. Sir Montagu Webb even at the last hour suggested to Government a way out of the difficulty, that is to draw upon the gold standard reserve in England—which is unnecessarily accumulating—an amount sufficient to cover the deficit. "But that cannot be done," says the Finance Member and the Governor-General not only ratifies this view but also certifies the doubling of the salt duty Let him take the responsibility for his own action. To his many achievements in India in riding rough shod against the expressed and unanimous wishes of her people Lord Reading has added one more; and this will indeed be the crowning act of folly.

"REFORMS IN EXCELSIS."

The debate on the salt taxation bill was remarkable in many respects. The non-officials warned against placing before them the obstacles in the way of re-election. Government said "go and educate the electorates." The possibilities of the Non-Cooperation movement getting an additional and even a permanent lease of life were then adverted to and the Government did not appear to view the position with any apprehension. Mr. Moir, a civilian from Madras, declared that the Non-Cooperation movement could never raise its head again in that Presidency, and the Non-Cooperators had already been defeated in the combat. The deficit of the Central Government was easily coverable by salt duty, and so in order to pull the last pull out of the financial quagmire and get a relief by way of a reduction in provincial contributions, he supported the enhanced salt duty in which he saw the pisgah sight of the promised land. The Madras benches cried "no," and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas exclaimed "Not by imposing salt duty." The bait of promise of reduction of provincial contributions, however, appealed to Mr. M. K. Reddi, the author of the famous "Milch Cow" episode; and he voted for enhancement of the salt duty to two rupees per maund. But he soon realised the unwisdom of his own action and so when Mr. Rangachari's amendment for no enhancement for no Government and the Central ment was pressed to division he voted with the Democratic Party. This Party as a body voted against any imposition of salt duty and great credit is due to the leaders like Messrs. Seshagiri Iyer Rangachariar and Ginwala for maintaining its solidarity in spite of official attempts to break through it. The National Party was as usual divided against itself. Its leader Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, afraid as ever of the constitutional dangers of going against the Government's wishes, remained neutral on both the occasions. His attitude may be consistent, but is this the way to lead a party which is pledged to support people, as against Government wrongs? By his attitude of neutrality he placed several of his followers in an awkward hole, and it is indeed creditable that Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and a few others went against their own leader in this matter, and voted in the right lobby. The Cotelingams and Shahabudins were, of course, on the side of Government. But it was remarkable that the Bihar block, notorious for its blind support of Government measures, took courage in both hands and discountenanced the increase in salt duty. Now that the Government have carried out their threat what will the non-official members do? Will they carry out their threat? The situation is serious. The best way, if they want to serve the country and satisfy their constituents, is to adopt the suggestion of a European non-official (Captain Sassoon) to leave the Legislative Assembly and find some better way of serving the country.

PANDIT NEHRU INTERVIEWED.

HOW MAHATMAJI CAN BE RELEASED.

"CONTINUE INTENSIVE AND AGGRESSIVE. N. C. O."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was interviewed by a representative of the "Nation," and questioned as to how Mahatma Gandhi's release could be secured replied, that Mahatma Gandhi can only be released by making the Government feel that the object they had in view in sending him to jail cannot be served by his being kept there any longer and that the country is going forward at the same rate when Mahatmaji was free and moving among the people. This feeling can be induced by the manifestation of a fixed determination by the general public to obtain Swaraj at all costs which means the continuation of the Non-Cooperation movement in an intensive and aggressive form. Pandit Nehru did not believe that the people were helpless; rather they had every thing in their power if they would rise to the occasion. What was called as despondency was merely the result of inaction and the way to remove it was to substitute such action as would appeal to the public.

Panditji thought it essential to form a labour party in the Indian National Congress and pointed out that unless Indian labour took its proper part in the struggle for Swaraj there was not much likelihood of their making any marked progress in the political life of the country. It was, therefore, that they had already put in the four points of the programme of the New Swaraj Party in the Congress.

He thought that the root of the Hindu-Muslim question lay deeper than he had imagined and he was not prepared to suggest any line of action as yet.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

MINISTERS' SALARIES KEPT INTACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, another attempt was made to reduce the Ministers' salaries when demands for grant were made. The first attempt to reduce the number of Ministers from three to two as recommended by the Bengal Retrenchment Committee was negatived without much discussion.

About half a dozen motions were moved to reduce the salary of the Ministers to Rs. 4,000. It was pointed out that in other provinces they had reduced salary of the Ministers. Mr. Jones characterised the proposals as an insulting one. Hon. Mr. Stephenson said that it did not add to the dignity of the Ministers to consider this question often and often and it did not add to the dignity of the Council also. Mr. Travers thought that it was a vote of censure on the Ministers. The motion was finally negatived 16 voting for and 72 against.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE CONNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 20.

In the course of the budget discussion in to-day's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council the Improvement Trust generally came in for a great deal of criticism. The demand under discussion was for grant of about ten lakhs to be advanced as loans to the three Improvement Trusts at Lucknow, Allahabad and Cawnpore. Mr. David moved for reduction by two lakhs on the ground that Govt. was extremely lavish in assisting these Trusts and that was why these Trust were fond of squandering money. Mr. Gurtu in supporting this motion asked for appointment of a committee in order to go into the various schemes already started or in contemplation by the different Trusts so that people might be satisfied that money was not wasted in the name of Improvement.

Mr. Jopling replied to the criticism and said that the cities were mostly of an antiquated type needing a world of improvement in order to check the spread of diseases and infant mortality. The Hon. Member in charge of public health assured the members that Govt. was carefully scrutinising the expenditure of each Improvement Trust. He hoped that the Council had sufficient confidence in him to rest sure that the appointment of the committee was not needed.

The motion for reduction was withdrawn.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The Punjab Legislative Council concluded the budget discussion to-day after seven days, making considerable reductions from several important demands for grant by Government.

Mr. Sewak Ram's amendment to reduce grant under Criminal Investigation Department was after another lively debate rejected by the Council.

Total reductions made by Council under head Police amounted to Rs. 6,06,044 out of a total demand made by Government of Rs. 10,524,000.

Discussion of the motion of Ahmad Yar Khan to reduce the grant for the University by Re. 1 to show disapproval of the present administration of it created almost a scene in the Council. The Mover of the motion against the constant ruling of the chair went on criticising the University administration that the University was the monopoly of a particular community and that the Mussalmans were not fairly represented on it etc. He was still attacking the internal working of the Senate when he was asked by the President to resume his seat. His motion being put to vote was lost by 25 to 31. Sir John Meynard promised that the grievances of the Mussalmans will not be overlooked and assured the Mover that the matter had always received warm sympathy from His Excellency the Chancellor.

The Council then voted to a total sum of Rs. 8,731,600 under head Education (excluding European) and making only a cut of Rs. 71,400 at the instance of the Minister of Education.

JAPAN'S "UNTOUCHABLES"

SEQUEL TO CALLING CONTEMPTUOUS NAME.

SERIOUS CLASHES BETWEEN CLASSES.

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Mar. 20.

Armed clashed resulting in bloodshed between members of the Suiheisha National Organisation who are Japan's social outcastes, and members of the Kokusuikai Patriot Association (nicknamed the "Japanese Fascisti") are reported from Nara.

The prefecture at Suiheisha recently held a second national convention at Kioto, when 10,000 delegates from all parts of the country gathered to ventilate the grievances protesting against political and social discrimination and oppression to which they were being subjected from time immemorial. Later, leaders came from Tokyo and presented the case before the premier, Home Minister, leaders of political parties also the Minister of the Imperial household, who all lent sympathetic ears and promised support towards removing the existing barriers. The War Minister too interviewed assured of trying his best to abolish the present discriminatory treatment. These Japan's (social outcastes) 'pariahs' are contemptibly called "Eta". Therefore when one daughter of this class, clad in bridal dress was going for her wedding ceremony, one member of the Kokusuikai party had the effrontery to call her "Eta". This offended her relatives who demanded an apology, which not forthcoming- bloody clashes ensued and which continued for several hours. Many were killed and a large number were wounded on both sides.

As it is, the outburst is smouldering. There is great resentment among the ostracized class. They are pouring from the neighbouring districts to help their members of their community to wreak vengeance. During the fights, rifles, revolvers swords cudgels, and bamboo spears, were freely used. Police intervention is unsuccessful. Feeling still is running high among Suiheisha members. Planning further attacks under cover of darkness, Kokusuikai, who first accepted the challenge haughtily, are now reported to have retreated to gather more followers. The Prefectural Governor is powerless to restore order and prevent bloodshed. He appealed to Tokyo to despatch troops. Gendarmes were sent under strict orders to restore peace, using firearms sparingly even if exigencies demanded it.

Nara is a town in Yamato Province in Niphon Island, Japan, near Kioto. Its present population is 31,4000. It was the old capital of Japan when it had a population of 250,000.

GANESH SHANKAR VIDYARTHI.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S R. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 20.

Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, ex-Editor "Pratap" submitted a lengthy written statement before the District Magistrate, Fatehpur. He contends that the version of his speech given in the C. I. D. report is incomplete, inaccurate and distorted. He pleaded guilty to the charge of spreading dissatisfaction against the present system of Govt. but repudiates the charge of inciting people to violence. The Government pleader tried to establish his case by the effect of the speech on an illiterate audience at a time of great agitation.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of which three months' further imprisonment.

RANGOON NOTES.

MORE AMERICAN TOURISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 21.

An Ocean Liner "Resolute" with 437 American tourists arrived here to-day from Singapore. They leave here this afternoon for Calcutta.

During yesterday's Legislative Council discussion on the budget, Mr. Ritchie of the Burma Oil Co., expressed dissatisfaction of the high taxation on oil works, and this protest was proceeding when news of a strike of 4,000 oil workers for the same reason was communicated. The Strike took place without warning. Other grievances are said to refer to the terms of employment. All essential services continued and the situation is quiet.

Frank Alley, Manager, Ruby Mines died in the General Hospital, Rangoon.

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. J. B. Knight, M. Sc.

MAHATMA'S INCARCERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

be back among them without delay and, what is more, if they were really tired of their slavery and if they did not wish to hand it down to posterity.

AT PATNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Mar. 20.

Complete hartal was observed yesterday at Patna from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. A public meeting of Hindus and Musalmans was held last evening at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of Haji Khushaid Hasnain in the Anjuman Islamia Hall. Among others the following gentlemen were present:—Dr. Warris, Maulana Fazlar Rahman, Babus Anughranarayan Singh, Ramnawai Prasad, Jagat Narayan Lal, and Nirsunarayan Singh. Babu Jagat Narayan Lal spoke at great length and explained to the audience the object of the meeting. He moved the following resolution which was carried unanimously. "This meeting expresses its deep regard for and respect to the world-revered leader Mahatma Gandhi and expresses its firm determination to carry on the non-violent fight for the preservation of the rights of the people till they are conceded in full."

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, Sjt. Devidas Gandhi, Maulana Moazzam Ali, and Sjt. Rajendra Prasad are expected here on the 21st March at 9-30 a.m. from their tour in Bengal. They will also visit Muzaffarpur and Chapra.

AT COCHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, March 19.

Cochin observed the National Week with considerable zeal and devotion, and tributes of respect were paid to Mahatma Gandhi in a variety of ways. In response to a notice issued by a large gathering of Hindus and Muslims assembled on Saturday night at the Guzerati Vidyalaya and proceeded thence in a triumphal torchlight procession with flags bearing inscriptions advocating universal use of khaddar and inviting subscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund—a complete hartal was observed yesterday, marked by the suspension of business everywhere. All shops in Mattanchery the busiest commercial centre in Malabar remained closed thr day and prayers were offered in temples and mosques for the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

AT KHAMGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAMGAON, Mar. 19.

A public meeting of more than one thousand people was held under the auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, Mr. Padamsibhai one of the leading men of the Bhatia community presiding. A resolution of loyalty to Mahatmaji and expressing firm faith in the non-co-operation movement until the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs are righted and Swarajya is obtained was passed unanimously. Complete hartal was observed.

AT BILASPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR, March 21.

The first anniversary of incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated on the 18th according to the instructions of the All-India Congress Committee. The Hartal proclaimed on the eighteenth was spontaneous and complete. All shops were closed. Vegetable, meat, and cattle markets were also closed. All vehicular traffic had ceased. The town assumed a deserted appearance. In the evening a big crowded meeting was held and speeches were delivered, urging the people to do their utmost to complete the constructive programme. The enlistment of volunteers and members, and collection of funds are proceeding. News of observance of hartal in moffusil is pouring in.

AT MALAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALAD, Mar. 19.

There was a complete Hartal in the village. All the shops were closed without any exception and that too without any pressure or pursuations but volantarily. At 8 a.m. a procession was arranged all the students boys and girls of The Malad National Schools with their respective teachers including some prominent residents of the place. It went through the principal streets of the village, singing national songs, and enlisting members for the Congress, collecting door to door subscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and hawking Khaddar. Mr. Harilal Manekelal Gandhi, the president of the Malad Congress Committee distributed freely Khadi caps to all the boys and khaddar clothes to all the girls and the teachers.

AT KASGANJ

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KASGANJ, Mar. 19.

Kasganj observed peaceful and complete hartal on the 18th March in the sacred memory of the first anniversary of the day when Mahatma Gandhi offered his sacrifice on the altar of the motherland. In the evening a public meeting of the citizens was held in the Jangachungi Dharmshala where speeches were delivered befitting the occasion. Pledge forms were taken from the Congress Candidates duly filled up to remain faithful to the Congress Mandate in Municipal affairs.

AT BORIVLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BORIVLI, Mar. 19.

The hartal in Borivli (Dist. Thana) was complete as on previous occasions. The procession of the school-boys and girls started from the school to which joined men, women and children from the Congress office where they had assembled for the spinning competition, and marched through the town singing national songs. The procession dissolved after offering prayers in the temple. The collection for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlistment of the members to the Congress Committee were very vigorously carried out.

AT PALGHAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, Mar. 20.

The Gandhi Day celebrations were conducted successfully at Palghat, Calicut, Trichur, Quilon and other places. *Bhajana* parties went through the principal streets of Palghat and hundi collections were made. A mass meeting was held on the 18th and there was considerable enthusiasm, yet owing to local conditions hartal was only partial.

AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR. Mar. 18.

Complete hartal was observed throughout the city and grand processions and a public meeting were held.

ATTACK ON ISLAM.

AFFIDAVIT SWORN AGAINST REV. SHAW

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL DISALLOWS PROSECUTION!

UNABLE TO FIND CRIMINAL INTENTION.!!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAIROBI, Mar. 19.

Eleven representatives of Sudanese, Somali, Swahilis, Arab and Indian Muslims swore an affidavit against the Editor of the "Standard", publisher of the "Standard" and darda," the publisher of the "Standard" and prema Court, Kenya, for creating hatred in the minds of Europeans towards Indians in general and Muslims in particular, and, thereby, promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, punishable under section 153A, Indian Penal Code, by writing and repeatedly publishing blasphemy upon Islam in deliberately calling their holy Prophet Belial and using it as an argument against the Indians' rights in Kenya. The Governor-in-Council, contrary to facts is unable to find criimnal intention, either of the writer or publishers and withholds sanction for prosecution.

His decision results in general dissatisfaction aong all Moslems.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST EX-MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

The civil suit against 19 members of the superseded Municipal Board again came up for hearing to-day when witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff were examined.

P. K. Desai, Superintendent of municipal schools and Secretary to school Board in his evidence said that before this he was an assistant deputy educational inspector in Broach, Panchmahals and Kaira. He along with the supervisor and headmasters and mistress examined the schools during the period of the suit when the Government inspecting staff was prevented by municipality from examining its schools. Formerly only one third of municipal schools were according to usual practice examined by Government inspecting staff while the rest were examined by municipal agency. For a period covering the period of suit the municipal schools had the advantage of annual examination by Government inspecting staff in February and March 1922, after the municipality was superseded. For some period Government had also given grant to municipality. There was no deviation in principles and the system of school management, the course of instruction and the rates of salaries of teachers as prescribed by educational department under authority of Government. There were several municipalities in the Northern Division which did not pay salaries to their teachers according to the scale prescribed by Government and yet no suits for misapplication of municipal funds were brought against them and they were continuing to receive Government grant during the period of suit. Ahmedabad municipality decided to open Depressed Classes Girls school and for it sanction of the Commissioner, northern division was obtained. Similarly proposals for revision in pay of the witness as well as change in method of preparing educational schedule were sent up for sanction of the Commissioner and when it was refused the witness continued to receive his old pay and educational schedule continued to be prepared in a old fashion. In Deputy Educational Inspector's code the definition of 'public primary schools' was given saying that a school which followed the course of study in conformity with standard prescribed by department or which was open to inspection and examination by department was public primary school. According to this definition the Ahmedabad municipal schools during the period of the suit were public primary schools as they followed the course of study as laid down by department although they were closed to inspection and examination by department. Besides the Government auditor had not used word misapplication for any item of expenditure under head public instruction although he had raised objections on technical grounds with respect to some items.

DISMANTLING PART OF A MOSQUE.

A DELHI REPORT.

Mr. H. Nasiruddin Secretary, Anjuman-Muhafiz Auqaf wires from Delhi:—Part of Asoka Road mosque was dismantled on the 14th inst. by Raisina Engineers against Mohamedan protest.

"PEACE FEELERS"

REFUSAL OF U.S. GOVT.

TO DISCLOSE TERMS OF GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Speculation is busy regarding the chances of the latest German peace feelers. The American Government declines to disclose the contents of the recent German Note notwithstanding Germany's hint that she does not object to its being published or communicated to M. Poincare. Official American circles point out that the German Charge d'Affaires in Paris can furnish M. Poincare with information if he desires.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD D'ABERNON AND MR. M. NORMAN.

The movements of Lord d'Abernon and Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, are also being closely watched.

According to French newspapers, Lord D'Abernon, who arrived in London to-day, bears an official message from Herr Cuno, although official circles in London deny that any political significance is attached to the visit.

As regards Mr. Norman, who is at present "somewhere on the Continent," the authorities are unusually reticent. Reuter cables from Paris that he arrived there, yesterday, and discussed the terms of the repayment of certain British credits. Afterwards, his movements were uncertain, though it is reported that he left for Berlin.—Reuter.

FURTHER COERCIVE MEASURES.

ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION'S ORDER.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Paris.—A message from Coblenz says that the inter-Allied High Commission have ordered one hundred and eighty-four fresh expulsions of officials and have suspended twenty-one German newspapers in the occupied territory in addition to the eighty-four previously dealt with. The Commission has decided to press an enquiry into the attack on Herr Smeets and to withdraw the matter from the jurisdiction of the German authorities in view of its relation to the matter of safety in the occupied territory. The Commission is considering the establishment of a special military tribunal similar to those instituted in Upper Silesia.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING OF FRENCH SOLDIER.

POLICE AND BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED AS HOSTAGES.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Essen.—Arising out of the shooting of a French soldier on March 17th the French authorities have arrested as hostages the Chief of Police in Essen, the President of the Tribunal, the Director of the Reichsbank Branch and other banking directors who will be held until the German police hand over the wanted criminal. If the latter not discovered the military will reserve the right of fining the town. A number of taxi-drivers who were in the station when the soldier was shot have been arrested.—Reuter.

HERR QUAATZ RELEASED.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Berlin.—Opening the Reichstag, President Loebe, said, that following the vigorous protest Herr Quaatz who was arrested in connection with the murder of a French soldier at Essen had been released on Monday evening.—Reuter.

GERMAN BUDGET FOR 1922.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Berlin.—The Representative of the Ministry of Finance announced in the Reichstag that the budget for 1922 showed a deficit of 7,100 milliard paper marks or 6,200 milliards more than was estimated last autumn. He said this was the result of the depreciation of mark and the occupation of the Ruhr which had driven the budget into millions and forced the expenditure to a height against which the Government was helpless. The Government's whole financial programme had been torn to shreds.—Reuter.

ARRESTS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF EDITOR.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Cologne.—Contrary to an earlier report Herr Smeets is not dead, and it is believed there is a chance that the bullet will be extracted from the brain. Several arrests have been made in connection with the attempted murder, but complicity has not been proved and the actual assailant has not been discovered.—Reuter.

DEBT FUNDING AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Washington.—The Treasury has been informed that Britain will not exercise five year's option provided for in the Debt Funding Agreement, but will pay first half-yearly interest of 69 million dollars, on June 15th and the remaining 23 million dollars of the principal when they fall due on December 15th.—Reuter.

MODH VANIK CONFERENCE.

The second All-India Modh Vanik Conference will commence its sittings at Jamnagar on the 1st April next at 8-30 a.m., under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, member of the Council of State. Arrangements are being made to make the Conference a brilliant success. The organizers hope that members of the community will make it a point to attend the Conference in large numbers.

"HUMANE" TREATMENT AT VISAPUR JAIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

nite example of actual violence that we have evidence of. We have of course heard witnesses who allege ill-treatment to themselves on the part of the persons convicted in this case, but no instance has been cited (with one very doubtful exception) in which injury was caused serious enough to need medical attention.

The facts are stated at length in the annexed judgment of the Sessions Court. This judgment, we think, should be held to supersede the order of the Committing Magistrate (a copy of which is also attached.)

VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE.

The victims were all Hurs from the adjoining Hur Settlement, which is not part of the Visapur Prison, although the Superintendent of the prison is in charge of it. There had been a strike among the Hurs, due to an order, restricting their liberty, passed in consequence of the escape of some of their number who had taken advantage of the general permission in force up to that time to go to the bazar in a neighbouring village. The attitude of the Hurs in the Settlement was so truculent for some time after the order was passed that a special armed police guard had to be sent to Visapur from Ahmednagar. Five Hurs were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for specific offences against discipline, and in due course found themselves in the "Chakki" shed under the warder Subrao. One of them, Alam, by name, was assaulted on the 29th July, the day on which they were put to work on grinding, and three others on the following day. Alam (whom we saw at the Hur Settlement) was so badly injured that he is still under medical treatment, suffering from a deep-seated abscess caused by the jubbing strokes of a baton. Of the others one (Dosu) died in a few hours after he was assaulted, another (Ak) was so seriously hurt that he had to be kept in hospital till the 11th August and was not in the Medica Officers opinion fully restored to health then while the third (Puno) was less seriously damaged but was also under medical treatment up to the 11th August.

The way in which these four Hurs were assaulted was according to the evidence record as follows:—

(i) They were thrown with greater less violence on to the floor of the Grindin Shed;

(ii) They were struck with the ends the warder's batons that is "jabbed", the small of the back and the region of the loins. Superfical marks of the injuries caused by this method of using the baton were not immediately appearent or at any rate were not sufficiently plain to be detected by he Sub-Assistant Surgeon (at the time the only Medical Officer on the spot), whose examination of the injured men was as the Sessions Judge has observed, only cursory one.

The above is a short statement of the case. Subrao and his two subordinates (convict warders) have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

STRICTURES AGAINST JAIL OFFICIALS.

The following facts, which concern the officials of the prison, impress us most unfavourably.

In the *first* place, for a day and a half nothing wrong was noticed with Alam, who had been assaulted on the day previous to to that on which Dosu was fatally injured. It is stated that he refused to work, and was accordingly reported for short work. He was awarded four days penal diet in seperate cell, having been certified to be fit for this by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon—th Chief Medical Officer being away. This was on Sunday morning—the day on which at a later hour, Dosu and two others were assaulted. It was not till the Superintendent made his personal inspection (on Monday) that anything wrong was noticed with Alam's health, and he was at once sent to hospital. He was still, as we have stated, under treatment when we were Visapur.

Alam did not make any complaint of his own initiative. Had he done so, he might have been examined more carefully by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. It is pretty certain that if the fact that he had been assaulted and badly hurt had been discovered when he was medically examined, the still more serious assault on Dosu and two others would not have taken place.

We art afraid, in the light of subsequent events that it is a good deal less certain that mere complaint on Alam's part would have been communicated at once to th Superintendent. We have noted that Mr. Brierly, when he made his personal inspection, at once saw that there was something wrong with Alam and took immediate steps—had Alam complained and the Superintendent been informed of his complaint, it is very improbable that the subsequent assaults would have taken place.

Second.—The two prisoners (Dosu and Ak), about whom information was given to the Jailor by the warder Piraji, were left lying in the open (whether in the sun or not is not clear) for about three hours, although they had complained as well as they could of having been severely beaten and showned very definite signs that they were in a bad way.

Third.—The examination of them made by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon revealed nothing to him to make him think that they were badly hurt, yet in less than two hours one was dead and the other in a very sorry state in the hospital. The Sessions Court's judgment expresses no opinion on the point whether a more careful examination would probably have had different results. We think however that the only inference we can draw is that Mr. Shah's examination of these two Hurs was, as in the case of Alam, very perfunctory,—or else that Mr. Shah is not sufficiently experienced or competent for the responsibility of dealing independently with cases of this kind.

DISTINCTLY CALLOUS.

Fourth.—The Jailor took no further steps than to send a verbal message to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon (the Medical Officer being away), having done which he went about his other business, leaving the injured Hurs where they were and making no attempt to give them relief. It is stated in mitigation of this apparently callous behaviour that old hands among prisoners are given to malingering and often show considerable skill in imitating the effects of injury when there is nothing wrong with them. We quite believe Mr. Amritlingam when he says he thought that these two prisoners were shamming, but we do not consider that he had much excuse for thinking so. These two men were not old jail-birds, but Hurs, recently admitted—habitual offenders perhaps, but of a different type altogether, and not likely to be up to the tricks of men well accustomed to the inside of jails. Their proper place was the Settlement, outside the prison, and they were in prison only for short terms on conviction of offences against discipline in the Hur Camp. His long experience has no doubt rendered Mr. Lingam not easily moved by tales of distress and inclined to be suspicious of attempts to attract his notice by complaints of ill-treatment, but he ought to have been able to distinguish between old habitues and persons of quite a different class, who had scarcely been two days in the prison. So far as we can see he acted literally in accordance with prison rules, but, possibly mainly from a lack of imagination, dealt with the matter in what seems to us a distinctly callous way. We note that till the disaster was completed by the death of one of the Hurs no word of anything wrong was sent to the Superintendent. Had he known of the occurrence at once, it is impossible to believe (as we have observed in reference to the case of Alam) that the injured men would not have been very differently dealt with.

Fifth.—No significance was attached by the Jailor to the fact that the injured Hurs had been working under the supervision of a warder who was known by the Jailor as early as March 1922 to be unnecessarily rough, and had been both warned and punished for it on previous occasions, although we may observe the notice taken of his rough ways was scarcely severe enough to cause him to mend them. The "Chakki" shed is used to a large extent for troublesome prisoners—those who need watching or have offended against discipline—although the tasks being graduated, not by any means all those on "Chakki" are of this description; the five Hurs who had been convicted had been put on "Chakki" partly because they were supposed to need watching, and persons in the "Chakki" shed are more under control and would be more easily prevented from breaking away than those elsewhere Obviously the man in charge had to b experienced and a disciplinarian. Subra however had shown himself on previou occasions to be a good deal more than that and Mr. Amritlingam ought to have remembered the fact. We ascribe his failur to do so to want of proper realization of hi duty and responsibility in respect to cases of brutality likely to have serious consequences; this led him to treat the two Hurs (Dosu and Ak) as probable malingerers.

We dismiss as not proved the allegation that Subrao had had orders from the Jailor to deal especially roughly with the Hu prisoners. This assertion, we may not here, was made by Alam before the Committing Magistrate, but has not been tested by cross-examination as his case was not taken up in the Sessions Court. We do not think it necessary to go beyond the Sessions Court's judgment, which states the probable cause of the assault—a provocative, possibly truculent, attitude on the part of th Hurs acting on the well-known irascibl temper of Subrao.

"MOST CULPABLE ACTS OF VIOLENCE."

We cannot avoid the conclusions in vie of the cumulative effect of the evidence before us. that the Jailor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon were ultimately morally responsible for the tragic consequences of these most culpable acts of violence. While it is of course essential that prison officials should maintain discipline in their dealings with convicts, it is on the other hand very necessary that any instance of uncalled for rough treatment on the part of the subordinate staff should be dealt with promptl and drastically. In this case the Superintendent was kept in ignorance till it was too late. We think that departmental action should be taken in regard to the conduct of the two officials above mentioned.

We have dealt with this case at some length, because it is a very serious instance of violence. It is, as we have stated, the only example of actual violence resulting in serious injury of which we have evidence (we have taken the case of Alam as part of the whole case). But "Nemo Repente Fit Turpissimus," and it is impossible to resist the inference that the "Chakki" shed must have been the scene of a good deal of rough treatment from the time of the advent of Subrao (i.e., for about a year), even if up to the time of the assault on the Hur prisoners no individual had been hurt badly enough to require medical treatmen There is one such allegation, but we think the truth of it more than doubtful.

THE "CHAKKI" SHED.

We examined all those persons, prisoners or ex-prisoners who came forward with complaints, and it is significant that all complaints of physical ill-treatment relate the "Chakki" shed. For the most pa these are general in character. Some the individuals examined are old jail-birds one or two of whom had clearly give trouble previously. Their statements mu be taken with a good deal of caution. the case of one who cimplained of specifi assaults (Hot wd. Shahdad—the doubtf exception above referred to) it seems mo probable, if not certain, that his injuries were self-inflicted. He is a convict of some experience, having ten previous convictions Against another (also a habitual) Mr. Govindji Vasanji had been good enough the time of his release to warn the prison authorities.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI'S EVIDENCE.

Govindji Vasanji himself gave his evidence straightforwardly, and, we think, believed what he said. So far as it relat to rough treatment on the part of th warder it is very general in character and so far as it concerns himself does not seem to indicate that he was treated with any great degree of roughness. We have no doubt that he and others were hustled from time to time—that is pushed, perhaps occasionally with th end of a baton, and we think it pretty certain that some of the prisoners in the grinding shed were from time to time treated more roughly still. Govindji obviously disliked the "Chakki" work which he wrongly supposes to be harder than outdoor work (apart from the attendan roughness of the warder), but he makes one admission, which we record since it is the only thing that any witness has said in favour of Subrao, namely that the latter was very fair in regulating tasks with reference to the strength and experience of prisoners. We gather that Govindji's dislike of "Chakki" work was mainly on account of its monotony and the fact that it is done in the confinement of a shed or barrack. This is natural in the case of person of his mental calibre and standard of education. Other prisoners have not the same objection to the nature of the task. With them the unpopularity of the "Chakki" shed was almost entirely due to the ways of the warder in charge. It was admitted that since Subrao went there had been no particular cause of complaint.

Since the only allegations of actual ill-treatment relate to the "Chakki-shed" we think we are justified in the opinion above recorded that with that exception, due to the character of the warder who was unfortunately kept much too long a time in charge of it. the treatment of prisoners has been humane.

There are of course other complaints, but these relate chiefly to matters for which the prison staff can hardly be held responsible, or only in a minor degree.

SENSE OF DECENCY OFFENDED.

Govindji Vasanji's main complaint seems to be that the early morning routine offended his sense of decency. We have no doubt it did and that of others like him, but in the circumstances of this particular prison there is hardly any alternative. We have already stated our opinion that persons of the class of Govindji Vasanji should not have been sent to Visapur at all. To the majority of prisoners this aspect of the early morning routine does not much matter—what they object to is the hurry with which they allege that it is conducted, and the attendant hustling and discomfort. We deal however with this matter further on.

Keshav Maruti's statement we do not accept without considerable qualification. He was being well treated in hospital when we took his evidence, and his allegations of previous ill-treatment are altogether too wholesale.

The searches of prisoners' persons we consider to be absolutely necessary, and find no reason to think that they are carried out without all the regard to decency possible, nor do we think that complaints about rough and painful shaving need be taken seriously. One of us (the Chairman) saw the operation in progress and there was no indication of it being painful to the individual shaved.

WATER VERY SCARCE.

It is true that prisoners get a bath only once a week, except those in the "Chakki" shed, who get a daily bath. The fact is that water is very scarce during most of the year at Visapur, and all that is available at the prison itself has to be brought there from below, that is from near the dam which is in course of construction. There is ample water there for bathing purposes, and the drinking supply at the prison is also ample. For the rest of the prisoners—that is other than those on "Chakki"—to get a bath at more frequent intervals than once a week work would have to be curtailed and progress would to some extent suffer. Nevertheless we think it desirable that at the cost some further delay in completion of a work which has already been over twenty years in course of construction arrangements should be made by which all prisoners might get a bath twice a week. A daily bath for all seems to us, in the circumstances of the Visapur Prison, impracticable.

Blankets and clothing are, as we have stated, sufficient for a normal number of prisoners—the Superintendent's evidence shows that they are sufficient for at least 1,400 individuals (there were about 1,370 in the prison at the time of our enquiry.) Complaints that blankets are insufficient, and that two prisoners have sometimes to sleep under one blanket are (apart from any any temporary overcrowding in the past due to the orders above refered to) based on the fact, which is admitted by the Superintendent, that prisoners, including convict overseers, have been known to take blankets from other prisoners for their own use. It is hardly possible altogether to prevent this occurring, but it can be checked by sufficiently frequent inspection with occasional surprise visits, and prompt punishment.

Govindji Vasanji complained that he was not allowed to have his copy of the Bhagwat Gita sent him from home. The Superintendent was acting in accordance with rules, but we think literate prisoners might be allowed to have books under proper supervision.

SACRED THREAD REMOVED.

The same individual stated that his sacred thread was taken away from him. This was not done by the Superintendent's order, and may have been due to misinterpretation of the rule in the Jail Manual which refers specifically to Brahmans. We believe sacred threads have been taken from prisoners on admission, but they would have been restored on application to the Superintendent. We observed that at the time of our visit prisoners who wanted to keep their sacred threads were allowed to do so—any recommendation, therefore, that we might have made has been anticipated.

There is lastly the complaint about work on Sundays. According to the Jail Manual all prisoners should have a holiday on Sundays and certain other prescribed days, except for such necessary work, sweeping and the like, as has to be done. In fact, however, the "Chakki" men get a half holiday only. The Superintendent thinks that in the circumstances of this particular prison it is desirable that they should not be altogether idle, but we do not see sufficient reason for denying to any of the prisoners the benefit of the rules in this respect, which do not prescribe complete idleness.

These are all the complaints that have been made and some are obviously of not much importance, but we have thought it best not to refuse consideration of any that were brought to our notice.

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND SANITATION

We have indicated at the beginning of our report the general nature of the prison buildings. They are intended for the accommodation, chiefly at night, and the safe custody of a number of prisoners (there were about 1,370 at the time of our visit) who are engaged during the day time mostly on work outside the jail premises. The temporary character of the prison must be recognised, and if this is taken into consideration, we think that the buildings, with the additional measures in force, are suitable for their purpose. These additional measures are the fettering of prisoners, the use of the bel chain at night, and of course the employment of warders, overseers, and an armed guard. We will discuss the first two in the next section of our report. Here we need only state that the buildings would not be adequate for their purpose without them; they are light in construction, the windows are not very securely barred, and escape either through the windows or through the roof, especially in the case of the older barracks, would not be difficult. So far as concerns the health of the prisoners the buildings are quite satisfactory. The Executive Engineer (Mr. Lowsley) states in his report (Appendix II.) that since the partial filling of the gorge of the dam the situation of the prison has become less satisfactory, inasmuch as the consequent accumulation from time to time of stagnant water is likely to result in an increase of malaria. This is a possibility but there was at the time of our visit little evidence of malaria contracted during residence in the Prison.

The health and physical condition of the prisoners we found to be generally good. The hospital arrangements and equipment are satisfactory, and in-patients, of whom the number is not by any means large in proportion to the total number of convicts, well and carefully treated. We have referred aboge to the particular case of Mr. Shah, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in respect of victims of violence on two occasions, and need say nothing more about him, any defects in an individual official not being in our opinion relevant to this item of the terms of reference. We understand that certain rather vague allegations of an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the medical staff were intended to refer to the management before the present Medical Officer's time, and we dismiss such general allegations as unwarranted by the facts.

The sanitary arrangements are efficient and well looked after. There is a notable absence of smell and of flies, and we believe that there has been no instance of an epidemic since the prison was started (except the Influenza epidemic of 1918.)

THE LATRINE PARADE.

In our opinion however some improvement might be made in regard to the number of latrine seats and in the matter of screening off each one from the next so as to provide a certain amount of privacy. The latter measure we understand is being carried out. In reference to the complaint that prisoners are hustled through the latrine parade, so that two or more are frequently made to use the same pan at one and the same time, the Superintendent states that there should never be any necessity, for such hurry, but admits at the same time that it is probable. We take it therefore that there is truth in the complaint. The only remedy—apart from the provision of a larger number of latrine seats—is that the superior staff of the prison should not be lax in their attention to these details, and that warders and overseers who persist in hustling prisoners at this time unnecessarily should be suitably dealt with. Another complaint made was that the provision of water at the latrines was not adequate. So far as we could see there is an adequate supply, but the prison authorities should make it certain that there is never any ground for complaint on this score.

INSIDE THE BARRACKS.

Our remarks so far concern arrangements outside the barracks. The greater part of the complaints we have listened to, however, concern the arrangements within barracks. These consist of a number of utensils of large size placed down the centre of each barrack, which are intended for use at night and first thing in the morning, the sleeping prisoners being in two rows, one along each side of the barrack. These utensils are cleaned out and disinfected with scrupulous care, and there is no evidence whatever that their location in the barracks has had any ill-effect on the health of any prisoner. Here, again, however, the main complaint is the hustling and attendant discomfort, both at night, when any prisoner who wants to make use of one of the utensils must ask the permission of the overseers in charge and must relieve himself, in one way or the other, while still restricted by the bel chain, and in the morning after all occupants of the barracks have been awakened. Overseers are no doubt often impatient of being disturbed in the night—probably in cold weather it happens with some frequency—and sometimes no doubt difficult to rouse, but we see no reason to believe that permission is generally or often refused with the result that the individual has to lie and suffer till morning. Certain further allegations in this respect contained in a pamphlet—of which we have a copy—the Inspector General shows in his report to be palpably false.

Occasionally it happens that a prisoner feels himself called on to defaecate at night—this he can do with the permission of the overseer, but the fact when it happens is supposed to be reported. The reason for this rule is obvious; in the first place the use of the utensils for this purpose inside a barrack in which prisoners are sleeping is offensive to those in the vicinity, and secondly, when a prisoner has to defaecate during the night there is a possibility that there is something wrong with his health. It is admitted that overseers do not by any means report all such cases.

The necessity for these arrangements arises out of the use of the bel chain for securing prisoners at night. If prisoners were not so confined—arrangements similar to those in force at Yeravda and other prisons of a permanent type could of course be adopted. The bel chain, however, as we were shown by experiment, does not make it in any way difficult for any prisoner to make use of the nearest utensils for any purpose—the slack allows of some five or six feet play and his movement is accordingly not hampered, nor need other prisoners be disturbed by his getting up and moving forward to the centre of the barrack. On being awakened (at 4 o'clock in the morning) prisoners use the utensils at their own convenience, though it is likely that the more leisurely are hurried, perhaps hustled, by impatient overseers. From the Inspector General's report we infer that this is not the rule, but it is admitted by the Superintendent that it probably occurs.

PRISONERS' COMPLAINT.

To the majority of prisoners as we have observed the principal ground of complaint is the discomofort due to alleged hustling or refusal of permission on the part of overseers. To those of a certain standard of education, like Mr. Govindji Vasanji, it is mainly that the publicity of the latrine parade—especially if two prisoners are made to use the same pan at the same time, as does sometimes happen,—and the sleeping in fairly close proximity to the utensils in barracks, offend their sense of decency but such persons, as we have already observed, should not be sent to a prison of the type of that at Visapur. It must be admitted that the arrangements are not exactly pleasant to the senses, but in the circumstances of this prison no others are possible, and if it is insisted on that permission to use the utensils at night should be given promptly and without demur and that prisoners should not be unduly hustled in the early morning and at latrine parades and if the other measures above indicated—the provision of a large number of pans, and of arrangements for greater privacy at the latrines—are carried out, we think that all reasonable ground for complaint will have been removed, granted that the present methods of securing prisoners at night cannot be dispensed with. The whole necessity of the existing arrangements for prisoners relieving themselves at night depends directly on the use of the bel chain.

The question of sufficiency of water for bathing and other purposes we have discussed already.

THE BEL CHAIN.

Double fetters are put on all prisoners on first admission to the prison. Afterwards it is in the discretion of the Superintendent to retain them or to use single fetters. In the majority of cases, according to our observation, double fetters are in use, and the fetters, single or double are of course worn day and night. The fettering of prisoners is absolutely necessary, as a general rule in a prison of the type of that at Visapur, and the Superintendent must have absolute discretion to replace double fetters by single ones. In most cases it would probably not be safe to do so.

In addition, when prisoners are locked up at night, the bel chain is brought into use. This is fastened at one end (outside the barrack) by a padlock—at the other end a ring is simply passed over a staple, also outside the barrack. The chain is passed through the ankle rings of the prisoners' fetters. It is long enough to allow access to the nearest utensil on the part of any prisoner wishing to relieve himself at night without disturbing his neighbours, and it does not in any way cause additional discomfort to those lying down—that is, it does not interfere with sleep by preventing prisoners from turning over to sleep in any position they choose.

The above are the mechanical means of securing prisoners after they are locked up for the night. In addition there are convict overseers inside the barracks and armed sentries on guard outside. The sum total as we have stated affords adequate security.

It is now clear why the present nocturn l sanitary arrangements within barracks must be retained if the use of the bel chain is continued.

Upto this point the members of our committee are in agreement. We have now to consider whether retention of the methods of restraint above indicated is essential, or whether any of them can safely be dispensed with. We are agreed that fetters must as a general rule be retained and that it must rest with the Superintendent to decide whether individuals should carry double or single fetters. If in the case of any individuals he thinks he can safely substitute ankle rings it is open to him to get the Inspector-General's consent.

But as regards the feasibility of doing away with the bel chain and the desirability of attempting this experiment in the circumstances of the Visapur Jail, Rao Bahadur Chitale holds views different from those of the majority of the Committee, which he expresses in a separate minute. We state here the opinion of the majority of the Committee.

"NEITHER BRUTAL NOR BARBAROUS."

We may say at once that we do not like the bel chain and the consequent sanitary arrangements in barracks at night, but we do not consider (we have the report of the Jail Committee before us) that its use is either brutal or barbarous, or that there is any foundation for the view that it conveys any additional sense of degradation to the minds of prisoners of the type for which a prison like that at Visapur is meant, to which most of those now in the prison belong, and to which it is hoped all those admitted in future will be restricted. A prison of this kind is intended for persons whose normal occupation is manual labour, most of whom have been convicted of serious offences, and a considerable percentage of whom are habitual offenders. To men of this description it is only such inconvenience and discomofort as may result from the measures in force to secure them that matter.

It is necessary to prevent sentiment from obscuring the practical aspect of the question. What the degree of inconvenience or discomfort that results from the use of a bel chain actually is we have indicated, and we consider it by no means sufficient to justify either the risk of doing away with the bel chain in the existing circumstances of the prison or the expense, at a stage so near the termination of its existence, or building practically entirely new barracks (for that in our opinion would be a necessary condition precedent).

Though the Superintendent has stated (under some pressure) that he would be willing to try the experiment in the "better class"—that is the most recently built—barracks in the case of good-conduct prisoners provided that the armed Sentries were doubled, we do not think it would be safe to attempt such an experiment even subject to the stipulations made by Mr. Brierley. Good-conduct prisoners are not necessarily to be relied on not to join in a concerted effort to escape if opportunity offered. As applied to convicts the term includes in a considerable proportion those experienced individuals who have realised that it pays to behave well in prison, and in any batch of 'good-conduct' men a pretty large percentage would be of that category. We consider it would be unsafe and undesirable to put temptation in their way—and this we are convinced from inspection of the barracks would be the effect of doing away with the bel chain even in the 'better class' ones.

That the expenses of rebuilding would be heavy may be inferred from paragraph 5 of Mr. Lowsley's report, and we cannot see that there exists in the facts which we have ascertained, any justification for it. The work would be done by convict labour with the inevitable result of postponing completion the dam for the purpose of which the pris was located in its present situation. Th work has been going on for rather more than twenty years, and it is hoped will be finished in 1925—it may take a year or two longer. To spend a large sum of money in the reconstruction of the greater portion of the prison at a stage so near the termination of its existence for the sake of doing away with a certainly inconvenient, but in no way barbarous, methods of restraint, is a measure that we can see no reason to recommend. Should Government decide to replace the prison at Visapur, on the completion of the work on which the convicts are now engaged, by a camp prison at some other place where labour is required for a large public work, the buildings might be made sufficiently substantial to obviate the use of the bel chain and the consequent nocturnal sanitary arrangements in force at Visapur, if the extra expense be considered justified in the case of a new prison, but we think it unnecessary to make any specific recommendations with reference to such a contingency.

(E) Generally the administrative and financial advantages and disadvantages of the system of extra-mural prisons as exemplified at Visapur, the desirability and practicability of effecting improvements and the particular steps recommended to provide for the prisoners on the approaching termination of their labours on the irrigation works at Visapur.

We would refer to Mr. Lowsley's report. It is not very easy to balance the advantages against the disadvantages, administrative or financial, of an "extra-mural" prison like that at Visapur. The work on which the convicts are engaged has been in progress for a long time—more than twenty years—and will not be finished for three years more. The rates at which work is carried out are lower than the rates for free labour—five annas as against eight per hundred cubic feet of earth work—and on this class of task there is better supervision and consequently the quality of work done is better than that of work carried out by free labour. On the other hand, since convicts work only six hours a day while free labourers work nine, progress in the case of the former is bound to be slower.

These remarks apply only to earth work. In respect of masonry work Mr. Lowsley shows that there is little if any advantage in the employment of convict labour—the outturn in a given time is comparatively low and it is very doubtful whether the work done is in the end any cheaper. What administrative advantage there may be in the use of convict labour clearly rests on more complete control and better supervision.

We think it questionable whether the net advantage to Government of this form of labour is sufficient to warrant the building of another Camp Jail of the type of that at Visapur, when the work at the latter place is finished, but we do not on the material before us consider that we can make any definite recommendation in this regard.

It is quite clear that there would be no excuse for continuing to keep an extra-mural convict gang at Visapur on completion of the irrigation works. The site of the present buildings will be submerged and entirely new ones would have to be constructed at a cost of not less than two and a half lakhs of rupees; the water difficulty would remain possibly in an accentuated form, and, not least important, there woud be no large public work on which prisoners could be employed.

There is still less ground for building a new prison of the regular type at Visapur, and isolated and out of the way place, with poor railway facilities, the natural defects of which leave little to recommend it as a place for locating convicts once the work for the purpose of which the present jail was built has been finished.

If a regular prison is built it should be situated much closer to a district head-quarter station. Meanwhile, on completion of the irrigation works at Visapur, the prisoners there will have to be drafted either to the various existing regular jails or to any Camp jail which Government may decide to have built elsewhere for the provision of extra-mural convict labour.

We have made *passim* all the suggestions in respect of the present prison that it seemed necessary for us to make—these referred to matters of detail and we have no further measures to recommend here. Rao Bahadur Chitale however submits a minute with regard to our one point of difference.

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

Further hearing of the civil suit against 19 members of the former municipal board was resumed to-day. The Government Pleader tried to show how there was misapplication of municipal funds in maintaining the schools which were not kept open to inspection and examination by the Government inspecting staff. The Municipal Act, said the Government Pleader, laid down in section 58 the extent of independent authority of any municipality in respect of public education and their relations with Government. In exercise of powers conferred by this section the Government of Bombay made rules of which rule 3 said that the municipal schools should be open to inspection and examination at all times by the Government inspecting staff. The Ahmedabad Municipality, therefore, in not keeping its schools open to inspection and examination by the Government inspecting staff acted illegally and any money spent by it in maintaining such schools was misapplications for which personal liability was incurrtd by every councillor who was a party to it.

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Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.		Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	34x5	36x5
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SALT-DUTY.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Mar. 19.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Dr. Gour protested against the increasing military expenditure and asked how long this insatiable Molach was to continue. He referred to the Molach was to continue. He referred to the Finance Bill and suggested that the collections made by the Government of India on salt from March 1st need not be refunded (Cries of No, No), but that the salt duty be now withdrawn. An import duty of fifteen per cent on iron and steel would, he thought, not only bring in a revenue of seventy-five lakhs but prevent extinction of that industry in India.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief referring to Dr. Gour's quotation of Reuter's message said: "The statement reported to have been made in the House of Commons does not agree with the information in our possession and we are ascertaining whether the message has been correctly sent. We have every reason to believe that reduction in British troops which has been agreed to by me and put forward by Government of India and which gives pecuniary saving which we have recommended will in the end be agreed to by His Majesty's Government (Hear Hear.) The question of form in which this reduction should take is however still under consideration."

Captain Sassoon accused the Finance Member of not having given any signs of any desire to meet the wishes of the Assembly in any way (Hear Hear.) He admitted that as regards the Public Services Commission Governor General-in-Council would be right in restoring the grant of three lakhs, but he could not understand why the power of certification should be used in the other cuts made by the Assembly irrespective of the reasonableness with which they were made. Th power of certification was no doubt necessary but it should be kept in reserve and not used light-heartedly. The use of this power should be restricted to those occasions when it could be honestly said that without it administration could not be carried on (hear hear.) The amount of 114 lakhs in respect of railway annuities was no doubt a non votable item but in spite of that the Finance Member might have done better in looking upon it from a broader aspect. If that had been done the deficit would have been less. It might be the Assembly was not entirely correct on every cut made, but that was no reason why Government should restore all the cuts. If that was the sort of policy which the Government of India was going to adopt in regard to the wishes of the Assembly, then so far as he (Captain Sassoon) was concerned he would be somewhere outside doing better work than staying here in the Assembly (Hear Hear.)

Captain Sassoon opposed the salt tax and said that the policy of the Finance Member would more expeditiously and surely wreck the reforms than the most enthusiastic and most optimistic extremist in his wildest of hopes could have imagined as possible.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer reiterated his vhement protest against the imposition of salt duty and asked the Government not to agree to increase the duty on piece goods by one anna in the rupee as any increase in this article would fall heavily on the consumer. He strongly recommended surtax of half anna on income tax and customs collections.

Mr. Moir spoke strongly in favour of the salt tax as best among the alternatives suggested to cover the deficit.

Mr. Rangachariar said the Assembly was not bound to make up the deficit for which it was not responsible. He warned the Government against provoking an warton conflict with the people of the counry and the Assembly by going against unanimous opposition of both European and Indian non-officials to the Salt Tax.

ANOTHER DEMAND RESTORED.

Sir Basill Blackett replying to the discussion announced that the Governor General-in-Council had restored rupees three lakhs for the royal commission which the Assembly had refused to grant yesterday. The deficit now stood at a little less than 369 lakhs. They were still agreed that the budget must be balanced but the balancing must be a real one. He confidently asserted that if given a choice between leaving the deficit uncovered and covering it by manipulating the accounts and showing a surplus by these unreal methods he would certainly choose the former.

Replying to the criticism of Captain Sassoon that Government by its attitude was wrecking the reforms the Finance Member observed that on the other hand Government was trying to remove one of the serious impediments in the way of working the reforms. The provincial Governments had been unable to carry out their programmes in respect of what were called "nation-building departments" and by the proposed additional taxation Government wished to start on a new era by moving towards an early reduction in provincial contributions and improving the credit of India in the world market. Proceedin the Finance Member said that Government had already taken a too hopeful view regarding the amount of reduction which they would be able to effect in their expenditure and there was no probability of further cuts which might cover the deficits. The trade and the monsoon prospects could not make them too confident of the improved returns. On the other hand if they courageously voted for the salt taxation they would be adopting a course which would lead to appreciable surpluses in years to come. The Finance Member next examined various alternative proposals. He said the import-duty on silver was undesirable as the free flow of the precious metals was necessary for balancing the imports, experts and the exchange. Moreover, as the rebate would have to allowed on silver exported, the return from this load could not be substantial. Similarly the duty on petrol would yield little but impose a heavy tax on the poor in the shape of a rise in the price in kerosine oil. The increased import duty on iron and steel raised the question of protective tariff which must be fully examined before its adoption. He agreed that if Sir George Fraser's proposal for surcharge on customs, excise and income-tax receipts were accepted it would bring in two crores of rupees but the figures he had worked out showed that this form of taxation would impose on a family of four a burden of twelve annas per annum which was the same as would result from the salt-tax. Thus when the burden on the poor would be the same in both cases the Exchequer would gain only two crores rom surtax and 4½; rising to six crores from salt. Taxation of all kind was unpopular as was proved by the hostile reception accorded to different proposals in the House by interests affected by these alternatives.

At this stage replying to an interruption of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Basil Blackett said that army estimates were framed on the assumption that full effect would be given to the Inchcape cuts in respect of military expenditure.

Concluding the Finance Member said the salt tax still held the ground. He appealed to the House in the interest of education, of public health, of industrial development, of India and improvement in the provincial budgets and above all in the interests of improving India's credit, to vote for additional taxation to produce a real budget and real surplus. (Applause.)

The Assembly then rose for lunch.

ONE MORE PARTY.

TO ADVOCATE COMMUNAL INTERESTS.

DELHI, March 19.

Some members of the Legislative Assembly who advocate recognition of communal representation both in representative and administrative institutions as necessary condition for evolving true national Government held a preliminary meeting to-day in Eastern Hotel, Raisina, for the purposes of forming an All-India party to secure advancement of communal interests. It was attended by seventeen members under the presidency of Prince Akram Hussain. A draft manifesto which is proposed to be issued was discussed. The name of the party has been not yet decided. A sub-committee for framing the rules was appointed under the chairmanship of Col. Gidney representing the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European interests. Other members of the Committee are Messrs. Latthe, Bagde, Reddi Garu, Cottelingham, Pyare Lal, Abdul Kassim, Hussanally and Bhai Mansingh. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Akramullah Khan Nabi Hadi, Sarfraz Khan, Abdul Quadir, Muhamad Hussain, Amjad Ali, Schmanad Barodwala, besides members of the sub-committee with the exception of Bhai Mansingh who was not present.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 19.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day concluded discussion of amendments to the demand of the Government for a grant relating to general administration making a reduction of Rs. 1,95,930 out of a total demand of Rs. 88,80,000.

KERALA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 20.

To suit the convenience of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulanas Abdul Majid and Abdul Karim and other distinguished Khilafat leaders the Kerala special Khilafat conference which was fixed to be held at Tellicherry on the 28th instant has been postponed to the 15th April.

A POONA GAMBLER CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 16.

Judgement was delivered to-day by Major Thorne, Cantonment Magistrate, in which Udhavsa was charged with keeping a betting establishment and receiving bets during the Bombay racing season. The Magistrate had no doubt that the accused's premises were being used for the purposes of betting by half of the population of Poona. He found the accused guilty under section 5 of the Bombay Gambling Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15. Out of a sum of Rs. 3,400 attached by the Police, Rs. 701 and odd taken from the inner room was to be returned to the accused, Rs. 300 of the balance to be paid to the D. S. P. remuneration of the informers while the other balance is to be confiscated.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The ballot held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing representatives of the Chamber to serve on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay resulted in the election of the Hon. Sir Arthur Froom, Kt, (of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.), Mr. F. C. Annesley (of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.), Mr. N. Birrell (of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co.), Mr. Harry T. Gorrie (of the South British Insurance Co. Ltd.) and Mr. T. E. Cunningham (of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.)

Mr. and Mrs. Shamlal Nehru have both been elected unopposed to the Municipal Board of Allahabad.—A. P.

Ten volunteers were arrested at Jubbulpore for disobeying police orders against marching in procession.—A. P.

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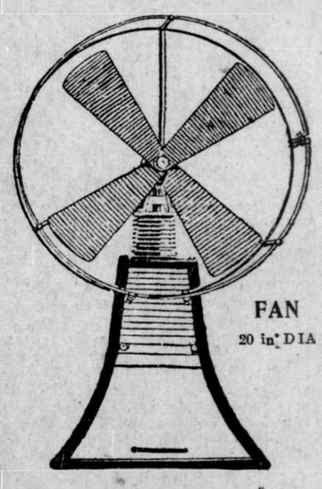

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ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"INDIAN" DELEGATION'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The report of the delegates of India to the third session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva is published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary issued to-day. The report is signed by Lord Chelmsford, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, and Sir P. Sivaswamy Aiyer, and deals with various questions dealt with by the six committees of the League. In the introduction the signatories view with satisfaction the decision of the Assembly in favour of India's claim to be admitted as one of the eight States of chief industrial importance entitled to representation on the governing body of the International Labour Office. In conclusion the signatories to the report observe "The general impression left by a survey of the work of the Third Assembly is that the League is nearing the conclusion of an initial stage in which, Assemblies have necessarily been very largely concerned with questions of internal organisation and administration of the League and its dependant or associated bodies and that it is gradually attaining greater freedom and strength to deal with the political problems and questions of International Organisation for which it was created. It must of course continue to remain true so that practical problems of highest importance can only be dealt with by the Council and that the Assembly must necessarily be content in the main to approve or suggest certain lines of policy and to indicate promising spheres of action. The future strength and prestige of the League cannot of course but be largely affected by the success or failure of the Council's efforts to solve the problem of helping Austria to attain financial and commercial stability. The resolutions adopted by the Third Assembly on the subject of the treaty of mutual guarantee, and possibility of reference to the League at some future date of the problem of Reparations and inter-Allied debts, tentative and general though they may be, mark a pre-important step in the history of the Assemblies of the League than has yet been seen.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

The utility of work done by the Assembly will depend in the last resort very largely on the representative character of the delegates. No progress can be made of Governments who are unwilling to give effect to or pay serious heed to the resolutions passed by the Assembly with the approval of their delegates. In case of some States tendency to disregard the resolutions of the League is only too marked. It is of utmost importance for the future of the League that all states should send delegates who are fully qualified to represent the views of their Government and to whose advice Government are likely to pay attention. No decision taken by the Third Assembly was of very immediate or vital interest to India. As regards the opium question India was on this occasion free from all ill-informed attack and can apparently now enjoy the position which she deserves as a loyal and scrupulous observer in letter and spirit of the provisions of the Hague Convention. The sphere of controversy regarding India's share in the burden of expenditure of the League was happily restricted within the domestic limits of the British Empire. But though the League's activities seem in general to concern India only indirectly at the present time, we were deeply impressed with only advantages to be gained by continued and adequate representation of India among the delegations of the Assembly of the League by participation in their deliberations and by opportunity for personal contact with the representatives of the countries of the world among which India is entitled to occupy so important a position. We desire to express our indebtedness to Mr. J. Campbell I.C.S. representative of India on the Opium Advisory Committee, for valuable services which he rendered to the delegation in all spheres of our activity.

THE Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Wodehouse Road, Hon. Sir N. C. Macleod presiding.

After the proceedings were opened with singing a hymn and prayer by Rev. R. M. Gray the chairman said, to carry on the work in the city they required funds. Unfortunately the state of finance was not satisfactory. He was pleased to announce that H. E. the Governor had sent a donation of Rs. 1,000 which was a great encouragement to them and which showed the appreciation of the work the Y. M. C. A. was doing. The Association had suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. C. Baker their late Secretary and their hearts were Mrs. Baker in her bereavement. He then moved the adoption of the report which was duly seconded and supported and passed unanimously.

Rev. J. Mackenzie then addressing the gathering paid an eloquent tribute to the work and character of the late Mr. Baker, a man of wonderful gift and personality with profound simplicity and extreme faith in God. Referring to the Y. M. C. A. he said unless there was voluntary contribution their work would suffer and he appealed those with means to support the organdation which was doing immense good. The Y. M. C. A. was doing splendid service to the young men of Bombay by providing facilities for lodging. It recognised no race for Europeans, Indians and Americans were united together in one common object, working in harmony and unity for the good of the young men of the city. Wherever he saw he found the spirit of goodwill and brotherhood animating among the workers as well as the young men. It was an institution which stood for the very negation of selfishness. They realized their ideal to minister rather than to be ministerd. Finally he invoked the blessings of God on the institution which was doing such a useful service to the humanity.

The meeting terminated with a hymn and prayer.

S. S. "Sumaria" with nearly 400 Americans tourists arrived in the Rangoon harbour on the evening of the 15th inst.—A. P

A Bangalore message of March 19th says: Alfred Furness who was convicted for offences under the Arms Act recently, was sentenced to another six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Dr. J. A. Maddox, L.R.C.P. & S., Civil Surgeon, Tavoy, Burma.

I find your oil very useful; please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.

Capt. M. A., Faruqi, I. M. S., from London.

Mrs. Roe went under medical treatment of many able British doctors, but to no effect. I gave her your Ab-i-Hayat which relieved her of all complaints.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

H. L. Thakar, Esq., Political Agent, Palamnur, N. Gujrat.

I tried Ab-i-Hayat in cases of headache, toothache, earache, bronchial clot, indigestion and in all of them it proved very efficacious, and thought that every man who cares for the health of his family members, relations, friends and the poor, must have a phial of it in the house.

K. B. Sardar Mahomed Hasan Khan, B. A., Political Officer in charge of Ex-Amir of Kabul, Mussoorie.

Your Ab-i-Hayat has indeed been very useful to me and my children. I got cured of bad Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea and my son of Jaundice by its use. In other small complaints of indigestion, stomachache, etc., it acted like a magic.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Hony, Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatabad (Jhelum).

I am proud to say that your Ab-i-Hayat is very useful and effective medicine and in most cases I found it incomparable.

Subedar Major Faiz Ali Khan Sahib, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Rangoon.

Your medicine can cure nearly all diseases. Send 21 bottles more.

Khan Bahadur Subedar Major Mahomed Ali Khan, Military Police, Monywa (Burma).

Your medicine is very good, send two bottles more.

RULING PRINCES.

H. H. Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga.

His Highness has instructed me to order you for another supply of six dozen bottles.

Your medicine has done immense good in several cases of different origin.

Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Lambagaon (Kangra).

Your medicine has done good in several cases. Please send 4 dozen bottles more.

Her Highness Begam of Bhopal.

The last supply exhausted. Send four bottles more.

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P. W. D. OFFICERS.

A. G. Fitzsimons, Esq., Executive Engineer. P. W. D., Vellore.

Please send me by V. P. 2 more phials of Ab-i-Hayat as it has done good in several cases.

J. G. Thomas, Esq., E. I. Ry., Allahabad.

In a recent and most serious case of pneumonia in my nine months' old child I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.

J. O. Joyce, Esq., Supdt., P. W. D. Workshops, Trivandrum.

Got your medicine some time last year and tried it on malaria fever and other cases, and I am glad to say it cured all the patients.

POLICE OFFICERS.

W. N. Ludlam, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Gujrat District.

I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous medicine as far as Rheumatism is concerned.

A. B. Anderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Sandoway.

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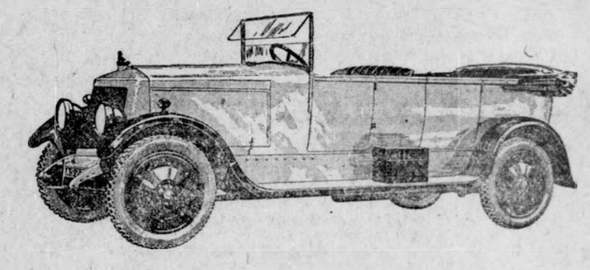

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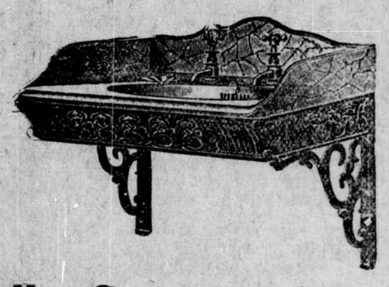

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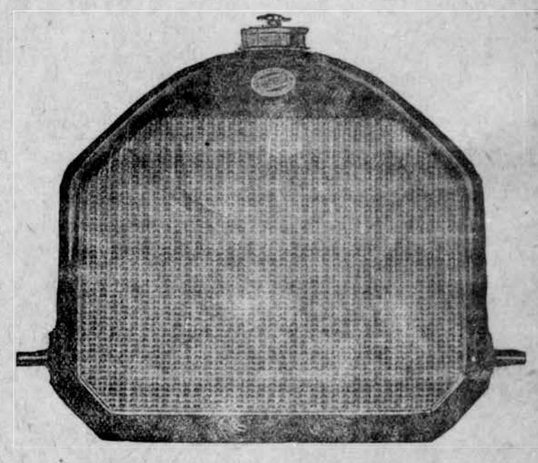

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